

Wilson U.M.
20 Jan 60

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIV] No. 27—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS, SATURDAY and NEXT WEEK

we will offer at special prices our entire Shirt Stock, all new goods up-to-date in style, well made, good and true fitters. **Shirts—39c, 59c, 69c, 89c.**

No better Shirts to be found than these anywhere.

1000 Yards Wide Embroidery 10c. a Yard.

Saturday at 9 o'clock we offer a big snap in wide Embroidery, choice of a great many patterns, all good Lawn Cloth and first-class work.

SATURDAY MORNING, 10c the Yard.

A RUSH ON WAISTS.

Never had such a Waist Season, first and second purchase of the season all gone.—A big third shipment of entirely new, lines now to hand bought at sacrifice prices in many cases.

Fine goods White Lawn \$1.00, 1.25, 1.75, 2.25.

Lustre Waists, cream \$1.50, 1.75. Grey Lustre Waists \$1.50.

Black Sateen Waists two special numbers \$1.25 and 1.75.

Silk Waists, cream, black and colors, new designs, new sleeves, \$3.00, 3.25, 4.00.

A Bargain in Black.

10 yards Dress lengths fancy Black Dress Goods, light and medium weights to clear out at 49c. were up to \$1.10

Good Fitting Jackets.

Your Jackets fit me, is the frequent remarks we hear from customers who find it hard to be fitted elsewhere.

Yes our Jackets fit because they are cut right and made right.—Light weight jackets for ladies selling at \$3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 6.75, black and lawns.

A Lot of Remnants.

Remnants of all sorts out for Saturday—laid out to make choosing easy and marked by the piece in plain figures.

Remnants of Prints, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Waist Goods, Muslins, Linings, etc.

Wash Dress Goods.

Special values in Wash Goods this week—Chambrays and Lawns 8, 10, 12, 15 cents

31 inch Duck Prints 12½c quality for 10c.

Apron and Shirting Gingham, 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents.

Summer Hats.

Our trimmers have been busy the past week getting the Summer Hats ready for showing this Saturday.

Natty new Summer Hats all ready to wear, \$2.00, 2.50,

3.00, 3.50.

Children's head wear—Muslin Hoods and Caps also Sailor Hats and Tams. Linen Hats for children.

New Lots of Lace Curtains.

New Lace Curtains, cheap lines 25c, 35c, 50c. Special value in 3½ yard curtains at 85c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

Fine Lace Curtains, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75.

New Art Roller Blinds lace trimmed 42c.

Roller Blinds, 23c, 29c, 39c, 60c, 75c.

All high class Roller Blinds reduced \$1.25 for 1.00:

\$1.00 for 75c; 75c for 65c

New Lots Belts & Collars

New Silk Belts 20c.

New Embroidered Collars 20c, 25c, 30c.

Embroidered Sets, Collars, and Cuffs, 25c, 30c, 50c.

Special offering of Ribbon, four and a half inches wide 15c

Very wide all Silk Ribbon 25c.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

A Test by Which to Tell the Genuine From the Spurious.

Once upon a time there was a man who spent eight of the best years of his life coloring a meerschaum pipe, only to find at the end of that period that he had been nursing a piece of "massakopfe" instead of the genuine "eucume de mer." The "massakopfe" is a composition made of the parings of genuine meerschaum and a mineral clay. The parings are triturated to a fine powder, boiled in water and molded into blocks, with or without the addition of clay. Each block is then cut into a bowl, but as it contracts considerably it must be left some time to dry. These bowls are distinguished from the genuine meerschaum by their greater specific gravity, but there is no absolutely certain test by which the real meerschaum can be told from the composition.

In forming a pipe from "eucume de mer" the silicate of magnesia is prepared for the operation by soaking in a composition of wax, oil and fats. The wax and oil absorbed by the meerschaum are the cause of the color produced by smoking. The heat of the burning tobacco causes the wax and fatty substances to pass through the stages of a dry distillation, and, becoming associated with the products of the distillation of the tobacco, they are diffused through the substances of the bowl, producing those gradations of tint which are so much prized. In some cases the bowls are artificially colored by dipping them, before being soaked in wax, in a solution of sulphate of iron, either alone or mixed with dragon's blood.

Good meerschaum is soft enough to be indented by the thumb nail. It yields readily to the knife, especially after having been wetted. There are various densities. Some kinds sink in water; others float on the surface. Those of medium density are preferred by the pipe maker, for the light varieties are porous and even cavernous. Many judges assume that the heavier kinds are spurious, but there is no absolute proof that such is the case. A negative test may be mentioned. The composition bowls never exhibit those little blemishes which result from the presence of foreign bodies in the natural meerschaum. Therefore if a blemish occur in a meerschaum bowl, which is very frequently the case, the genuineness of the bowl is rendered most probable. But as blemishes do not show until after the bowl has been used for some time the test is not of much value.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

An old man doesn't care much for jokes.

What's the use of giving advice? People won't take it.

Not many men know if the advice their wives give is good or bad, as they seldom act upon it.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, JUNE 16th, 1905

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "It is no exaggeration to say that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in Russia to-day."

Citizens of Niagara-on-the-Lake have passed a resolution praying the Government to reserve the old camp ground as a park.

The man who committed suicide at Niagara Falls was a Budapest lawyer, sent to America to avoid his marriage with a widow.

All Japanese servants have been dismissed from the United States warships engaging in manœuvres on the Atlantic coast.

The Toronto Conference, meeting at Barrie, subscribed \$10,000 towards saving the McCaul Street Methodist Church from sale under mortgage.

The municipality of Bridgeburg have increased the assessment of the Grand Trunk by half a million dollars. The international bridge is raised from \$175,000 to \$650,000.

The Montreal City Council have decided to take criminal and civil action against the Toronto World for stating that the Council was ruled by a French-Canadian, "Tammany", headed by Ald. Lapointe.

Adam Lloyd, a farmer of the Township of Hungerford, about twenty miles from Belleville, is in jail at the latter place charged with murdering his wife. The preliminary investigation will take place on June 17th.

Detective Murray, Toronto, is working in connection with the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Harry Diamond, Queensboro. It is said that an information will be sworn out charging Mrs. William Diamond, mother-in-law of the dead woman, with causing the latter's death.

Frank J. Reilly, in gaol at Belleville for complicity in the ballot box conspiracy, is said to be in delicate health. He has lost twenty-three pounds in weight in some eleven weeks. His nervous system is a wreck; and no wonder, for he gets but little sleep, and that at but irregular intervals, most of his nights being passed in a chair, where he sits and hears the clock in the city hall tell the hours. Severe pains in the head and abdomen are among his other symptoms.

The death of Judge Merrill, of the County Court of the County of Prince Edward, occurred at 2.30 Wednesday morning. He had been incapacitated from attending to the duties of his office for about five months. He was regarded with great favor by the people of his native county, being strictly honest to all. His death is greatly regretted. He leaves a widow and four children, Helen M., Annie and Muill, and one son, Belden Merrill. The late judge was appointed in 1889, during the Administration of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Deceased was in his 6th year.

Pale, anaemic and in the clutches of smallpox, Harvey Jones, aged 18, a clerk in the Sovereign Bank, consulted Dr. Norman Allen last Thursday for advice as to his malady. Dr. Allen sent the youth to Dr. Marling, who ordered the youth to his home at Markham. When he arrived there and came under the attention of Dr. MacDonald of that town, his case was sufficiently developed to be diagnosed as smallpox, and he was immediately shipped back to Toronto. He was sent to the Swiss Cottage for treatment. When asked for

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington, opened Tuesday at 1 p. m. before Judge Price.

GRAND JURY.

Lawrence Byrnes Thos. N. Davis,
A. N. Downey, Nathan Fellows,
John M. Hough, Jas. Irvine,
Chas. Jones, John McCauley,
Alex McKeaver, Arch. McQuaig,
Marshall Presley, A. H. Shaw,
Everton Vanvesen.

When the Grand Jury was called two of the gentlemen did not answer to their names, and the Judge ordered Sheriff Hawley to select two from the spectators present. David Aylesworth and Thomas Prest were chosen.

PETIT JURY.

Thos. Baker, Jas. Barnes,
Philip Bisley, Wm. Breault,
John Brown, Jas. Byrnes,
Fred Caughlin, Chas. Davy,
Geo. C. Davy, Benj. Dennison,
Jeremiah Donovan, John Filson,
Elmore Hambly, Jas. C. Hawley,
Wilmot Hawley, Patrick Hunt,
W. J. Jewell, Daniel Kennedy,
Fred Laughlin, Edward Lund,
Jas. L. Moore, Sheppard Mullett,
Wm. McAvoy, Vincent McNeil,
Geo. Peacock, Timothy Scrimshaw,
E. B. Sharpe, Wesley P. Sharp,
J. C. Shetler, Stewart Smish,
Henry M. Snider, Joshua Switzer,
John Taverner, F. N. Trumper,
Roderick Wensley, Chas. E. Young.

STEVENS VS SUTHERLAND INNER CO.—An action for damages, Mr. Chas. Stevens complaining that the quality of a shipment of hoops was defective. The Jury found for the plaintiff and the Judge ordered judgment to be entered for plaintiff, after thirty days, for \$80, without costs. W. G. Wilson for plaintiff, and Herbert D. Smith Crown-Attorney of Chatham, for defendant.

KING VS WELLINGTON AND FRANK CUMMINGS—The defendants in this action were tenants of a farm owned by Mr. F. Van Slyck, and when they left the farm the plaintiff claims they carried away with them some small articles which they should have left behind. The evidence produced to prove the charge was not very strong, and as it was plainly shown the defendants did not remove any article with wrongful intent, the Judge ordered the Jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which they did, without retiring. W. S. Herrington, for Defendants; H. M. Deroche, for Plaintiff.

To His Honor Judge Price—

We the Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lord, the King, at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington assembled at the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox & Addington, on the 13th day of June 1905, beg leave to report that we have made an examination of the goal which we found in all respects perfectly clean and neat and free from any taint or foul air whatever, that we found no prisoners in the goal.

We have to thank the officers of the Court for their assistance and kindness shown to us while in the discharge of our duty.

We are pleased to see your Honor enjoying apparently good health and hope you may be long spared to fill the honorable and high position you now occupy.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury.

DAVID AYLESWORTH,
Foreman.

PAINTS.

Crown and Anchor Brands.

Ready Mixed Paints.

Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, and everything in the Paint line.

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J. P. LAWRAZON & CO.

Successors to J. J. Perry.

DRUGGISTS.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mr. W. A. Garratt, Toronto, spent Sunday in town.

Cameron Lee left Monday for St. Catharines where he has secured a situation with an automobile firm in that city.

A wedding of interest to Napaneeans took place at Berkely, California, on May 4th, when Miss Maggie Milling, formerly of Napanee, became the bride of S. Flournoy, Dunnville, Cal.

Mr. Patrick Whelan, who has spent the last two months with his mother, left Thursday evening of last week for Fernie, B.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson (formerly Harshaw) arrived in town, Thursday evening of last week are guests of her father, A. T. Harshaw.

W. J. Shannon with the Robinson Co., for the past ten years, has severed his connection with that firm, and Saturday night the employees entertained him at Rikley's restaurant, and presented him with a handsome umbrella.

Mr. George Jones left this week for Killarney, Manitoba.

Rev. H. Cairns left Monday for Saskatoon N. W. T.

Dr. F. Warner, Toronto, spent Monday in town with friends.

Mrs. Judge Madden spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Mrs. Jno. Thompson spent Wednesday in Newburgh.

Miss Hermine Connolly left on Thursday for a month's trip to Toronto and other points.

Judge Madden held court in Kingston this week.

Mrs. John Lowry spent Wednesday in Yarker.

H. G. Milligan, of St. Louis, Missouri,

NEWBURGH.

The granolithic walk from Main street to the Methodist church was completed on Friday. It is an excellent piece of walk. The work on the granolithic walk to be laid from C. H. Finkle's office to the railway track will be commenced at the earliest possible moment.

Rombough's stone crusher is crushing stone for the roads. The machine is placed in the vacant lot opposite site C. D. Shorts'.

The Rathbun company's drive of logs are passing through the village, a month earlier than last year.

The board of education met Monday evening. Mr. Aeley, science master of the high school staff, was granted an increase in salary of \$50.

The high school is to close on Friday, June 23rd. The entrance examination will be held here on June 27th and 28th, with Principal Nesbitt and C. H. Edwards, Napane, presiding examiners.

G. W. Thomson's family intend moving to Toronto, the first of next month. They will be much missed in church circles and will be followed by best wishes from a wide circle of friends in the village.

Miss Madelon Thomson has tendered her resignation as organist of the Methodist church.

C. R. Courtney, Mount Pleasant, Durham county, is spending a few days this week with his brother, J. W. Courtney.

Mr. Brandon, Tamworth, was in the village on Sunday.

A little daughter arrived at Sidney Littlewood's on Friday.

The special services in the Roman Catholic church, Centreville, last week were largely attended. On Thursday evening, so large was the attendance that the church would not hold the people.

Mrs. Hedley left last week for an extended visit to her home in Western Ontario.

Mrs. Shorey and Miss Clara are visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Benn, Richmond.

Master George Shorey and Arthur Howes, leave the 23rd inst. to join the steamer Caspian, upon which they have secured situations for the summer.

MacDonald of that town, his case was sufficiently developed to be diagnosed as smallpox, and he was immediately shipped back to Toronto. He was sent to the Swiss Cottage for treatment. When asked for details regarding young Jones, a nurse at the Swiss Cottage denied that the young man had been to Markham since his illness

"Hericide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

Inspector John Murray, who was at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, consulting with the Deputy Attorney-General in regard to the Lloyd and Diamond cases, inquest into which are now proceeding at Belleville, returned to the latter city Monday night. He stated that no arrest had been made in the Diamond case, in which the death of Mrs. Harry Diamond, of Elzivir, near Queensboro, from strychnine poisoning, is under investigation. Mr. Murray said that Mrs. Wm. Diamond, the woman's mother-in-law, would be arrested on the charge of administering the poison, and that he would probably make the arrest himself. The inquest into the death of Mrs. David Lloyd, of Hungerford, will be resumed on Saturday at Belleville. No arrests have been made or charges laid in this case.

IS THIS FOR YOU?

If you purpose using dyes of any kind send us your name and address, and you will receive, free of charge, one of The Johnston-Richardson Co.'s New Illustrated Catalogues showing premiums given with DV-O-LA dyes, the newest dyes for Wool or Cotton. The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

During one of the most violent thunderstorms that have been experienced in Ottawa during the last 25 years, a bolt of lightning struck the senate side of the buildings. The fluid descended to the cellar and in its descent created much damage in the building. Luckily the senate was not sitting, but the chambers were filled with smoke, some of the wood-work burning, the smoke from the basement even penetrating from the senate side. The electric light was disarranged and for some seconds there was no light in the seats of the mighty.

While Hon. Wm. Patterson who had been born storming in Oxford and London was entering the house a bolt of lightning struck a building close by and caused a temporary cessation of the electric light service.

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

An ex-convict named Sandford has been arrested at Kingston on a charge of counterfeiting, raising one dollar bills to tens, and passing them at various outside points. The police worked hard on the case to trace the man, and this they succeeded in doing. Officers Nesbitt and Batesman ran him down in the Kingston breakwater. He was arrested and when searched raised bills were found in his pockets. He had been boarding with Mrs. Doyle 102 Rideau street, and there further incriminating evidence was found in the shape of material. His hair usually black is dyed grey. He had been with Mrs. Doyle for two weeks and given no name. His trunk contained a self-cocking revolver and acids. It is said Sandford under the name of Smith escaped from the penitentiary about 25 years ago. In recent years he spent another term in prison and only recently regained his freedom. He is over 55 years of age.

Elephant Brand Ready Mixed Paints.

This famous brand is bringing to us by far the largest ready mixed paint trade in Napanee. QUALITY COUNTS, We have the goods. MADOLE & WILSON

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

apparently good health and hope you may be long spared to fill the honorable high position you now occupy.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Jury.
DAVID AYLESWORTH,
Foreman,
Grand Jury Rooms.
Napanee June 14th, 1905.

Picnic Goods.

Canned meats and fish, all kinds of Pickles, Fancy biscuits &c, all fresh at GREY LION GROCERY.

Screen Doors and Windows.

Handsome designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

PICION.

Mrs. A. Brundle, of Napanee, has been visiting Mr. E. Christy, at Wellington.

Builders find a great scarcity of brick in town, and those for the new Metropolitan bank will be brought in from Belleville.

The County Council, at its session on Friday resolved to have the work on the House of Refuge done by day labor, instead of letting its erection go by contract.

Mr. and Mrs. Neill McLean, and Miss Gladys Noxon, of Toronto arrived at Glen Island last week, where they intend spending the summer.

On Friday, the children of the True Blue Orphanage were taken to Kingston per str. Aletha, through the courtesy of Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve. In Kingston they were driven about the city, and had a good time during the trip. There were 34 of them.

Glen Island is putting on considerable improvements this season in order to accommodate the increased company of tourists and holiday seekers who are making application for their summer's outing at that delightful place. 'Tis hard to find a place so enjoyable and free from the annoyances that infest many places. After a view of the island and a rest under its shady trees one is strongly tempted to "throw business with its worry and care on the shelf" and join the happy crowd that pass the heated period of summer life there.

Lawn Mowers, lawn shears, and rubber hose. MADOLE & WILSON.

BATH.

June 9.—The many friends in this locality of Duncan McFarlane, Winnipeg, formerly of this place, will be sorry to hear of his death, on May 27th, following the operation which had been performed a few weeks before.

Mrs. Guy and baby, McDonald's Corners, are visiting at T. D. Rouse's while Rev. Mr. Guy is attending the general assembly at Kingston.

Edward Wemp, and also Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, visited at Fredericton Wemp's, at Millhaven, on Sunday.

The Queen of the Lakes is unloading coal for G. A. Wartman.

The funeral service of Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, who died suddenly on Friday morning, was held on Sunday at her late residence, service being conducted by Rev. W. L. Spence.

Confirmation services were held in St. John's church on Sunday morning by Bishop Mills.

Mrs. O' Wemp and Mrs. Edward Wemp, also Miss Mary Wemp, visited friends in Mill Haven on Thursday.

Cornelius Mills is beginning to appear on the streets once more after his severe illness of nearly two months.

Miss J. Armstrong, Spokane, Washington Territory, arrived on Wednesday on a visit to friends.

Dr. H. S. Northmore is making preparations to put cement sidewalks to his house and office.

Examine your Carpets for Buffalo Moths.

Warsaw's Moth Liquid, will kill them and if used in time will prevent them. Full information on "Moth Destruction" given at

The Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE.

Judge Madden held court in Kingston this week.

Mrs. John Lowry spent Wednesday in Yarker.

H. G. Milligan, of St. Louis, Missouri, wife and daughter, arrived in town this week and will take up their residence here. They have been residents of the United States for the past thirty-seven years. Mr. Milligan and wife are former residents of this vicinity.

High Court, C. O. F. was in session at Gananoque this week, and Messrs. Chas. Walters and U. M. Wilson were the delegates from the Court Lennox.

Mr. Arthur Irish and mother, of Yarker, were in town this week, visiting friends.

Mrs. Hester A. Lake, of Providence, visiting friends in Napanee for two weeks, left Tuesday for Toronto, for two weeks. She will go home by C. P. R. via Montreal and Boston.

Mrs. Charley Perry and Mrs. Rud Perry went to Kingston, Tuesday.

Mr. A. McWilliams, Camden East, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Elliott, Deseronto, spent a few days this week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson.

Mr. Will Leonard, Toronto, is spending his vacation in town.

Lawrence Wright, Toronto, is spending his holidays at his home here.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, of Napanee, left Monday, June 13th, for Toronto to visit friends.

Rev. A. Macdonald, of Napanee, left Tuesday for Scotland. Took steamer Iomana from Montreal to Glasgow.

Mrs. M. Ryan, of Camden East, passed through Napanee, Monday, on her way from Montreal.

Mr. Clarence M. Warner, of Napanee, returned home, Monday, after ten days visit in Providence.

Mr. Almon Gordanier, of Morven, spent Monday in town.

Rev. Elmley and Mr. M. C. Bogart, of Napanee, made a trip Wednesday, to inspect a new Methodist church, in Renfrew.

Miss Maud Bruton returned from Toronto last week.

Dr. Ralph Huffman, Moorehead, N.W. T., is the guest of his father, Mr. Cyrus Huffman, Bath.

Mr. Jethro Card has purchased a section of land at Donald, Assa.

Mr. John Gibbard is again able to be about town.

Mrs. Samuel Flagler, Toronto, is the guest of the Misses Aylesworth, Robert st.

Mr. W. T. Gibbard, was in Deseronto, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Clancy, Enterprise, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Coates, a few days this week.

Mr. Chas. Stevens leaves to day for Buffalo, on business.

Mrs. J. Coates and Miss E. Coates spent Wednesday, in Bath.

Messrs. Jno. Sherman and Manson Fox left this week for Indian Head, Assa.

Mrs. Schuyler Kennedy, Tamworth, was visiting friends in town on Thursday.

Messrs. F. S. Scott, M. O. Fraser and Jas. Robin are at Beaver Lake, fishing.

Mr. Will Preston and Miss Janet Preston Pueblo, Col., are the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Preston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pratt spent Thursday in Deseronto the guests of Mrs. R. Lawson.

Mrs. Frank Kinkley spent Tuesday with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. F. E. Vanluven and Miss Luella Hall assisted at an entertainment at Odessa Wednesday eve.

Miss Edna Connolly is visiting friends at Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lucas were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mearle Sills, Richmond on Sunday last.

Miss Edith Hardy arrived home from Toronto on Wednesday.

Messrs. M. P. Graham and Fred Wagstaff last week purchased the sailing skiff Zephyr from Mr. T. J. Navier.

Mrs. Chalmers, Miss Grace Chalmers and Miss Crane, arrived from California, on Thursday.

Rev. A. P. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, of the Toronto conference are the guests of Miss Sharpe, Robert street. Mr. Stanley will occupy the pulpit of the Western M. church Sunday evening.

Mrs. Shores and Miss Clara are visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Benn, Richmond.

Master George Shores and Arthur Howes, leave the 23rd inst. to join the steamer Caspian, upon which they have secured situations for the summer.

L. Ryan, one of the graduating medicals, at McGill, last week Dr. Ryan's many friends in village extend congratulations. If a prize were offered for the worst piece of sidewalk in the country, we verily believe Newburgh would get the leather medal. It is hard to conceive of a worse sidewalk than that on Baldwin street. It is very treacherous walking, especially on a dark night.

At the Epworth League on Monday evening, in the Methodist church, Miss Burdette took a very interesting missionary topic on the heart of Japan.

A few from the village took in the Yarker-Marlbank baseball game in Yarker on Saturday.

The departmental examinations start here on June 30th.

CAMDEN EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Milsap have kindly consented to the Ladies of St. Luke's church, Camden East, having a Lawn Social at their residence at Milsap Wednesday July 5th. The beautiful house and grounds of Mr. and Mrs. T. Milsap, will lend themselves nicely to this social function.

Paris Green.

We carry nothing but the Pure Paris Green and cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

BIRTHS.

NAYLOR—At Napanee, on Friday, June 9th, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Naylor, a son.

HODGSON—At Peachland B. C. on Thursday June 8th 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hodgson, a son.

MILLER—At Napanee on June 11th, the wife of Wm. Miller of a son.

MARRIAGES.

VANDERWATER-BROWNE—At the Wilton Methodist parsonage, on Wednesday June 14th by the Rev. R. Arthur Whatman, Mr. Sanford A. Vanderwater and Miss Mary Emily Lorretta Browne, all of Ernestown.

The band gave a very pleasant open air concert, Friday evening last.

Owing to a disagreement the series of popular excursions, conducted by several young men of the town, have been cancelled.

Adam Henry, son of the late Mac Huffman, formerly of Bath, died at Redner, Assa, on Sunday, June 11th, after a short illness. Mrs. James Fralick, Napanee, is a half-sister and Mrs. R. Hitchens, Amherst Island, is a sister.

Scythes.

All grades and Snares cheap and all grades of scythe stones for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE.



Delightfully Refreshing Always Pure "SALADA"

Black, Mixed or Green Tea.

Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

Highest Award St. Louis 1904.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

To California and Lewis and Clarke Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A personally conducted excursion to the Pacific coast via the Grand Trunk Railway System and connecting lines leaves Quebec July 5, and Montreal and Toronto July 6. The route will be via Chicago, thence through Council Bluffs to Omaha, Denver and Colorado Springs. Stops will be made at each of these places and side trips taken to Manitou, Cripple Creek, Garden of the Gods, etc. From there the party will continue through the famous scenic route of the Denver and Rio Grande, through the Royal Gorge to Salt Lake City, thence to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Mt. Shasta, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Spokane, and home through St. Paul and Minneapolis. The trip will occupy about thirty days, ten days being spent on the Pacific coast.

The price for the round trip, including railroad fare, Pullman tourist sleeping cars, all meals in the dining car, hotels, side trips, etc., is \$165.50 from Quebec, or \$160.50

from Montreal and \$150.00 from Toronto. This first trip is designed as a vacation trip for teachers, al-

though many who are not teachers will improve the opportunity of taking the trip at the remarkably low price afforded.

For full particulars address E. C. Bowler, General Agent and Conductor, Room 308, Union Station, Toronto.

SMALL NATIONAL DEBT.

A Colony with a "national debt" of only \$1,000 is something of a novelty in this age of Imperial and municipal extravagance, but that is the total undebtedness of Pitcairn's Island, a mere speck in the Pacific Ocean, which was discovered nearly a hundred and fifty years ago. The island was colonized by ten mutineers from a ship named the Bounty, who remained on the island unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. Under the care of their chief, the mutineers became respectable citizens. As their number increased the island proved incapable of their support, and in 1856 the British Government removed the islanders to Norfolk Island, where they were provided with cattle and stores. In 1879 the population was only ninety-three, now it is nearly double that number. The people are extremely poor, and the Colonial Office has been recently requested to cancel the "national debt" of \$1,000 loaned by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

CHARITABLE NOVELTIES.

Germany is ahead in novelties of a charitable nature. In the town of Haschmann prizes are offered yearly for the men who will marry the ugliest and most crippled women, and for the women over forty years who have been lifted at least twice. The

SPARE TIME FORTUNES.

What do you do in your spare minutes? When waiting for a friend do you idle away the moments? If so, you are, perhaps, missing grand opportunities of achieving something great. Chancellor D'Aguesseau, observing that his wife always delayed ten or twelve minutes before she came down to dinner, and, reluctant to lose so much time daily, began the composition of a work which he prosecuted only while thus kept waiting. At the end of fifteen years a book in three quarto volumes was completed, which ran through three editions, and was held in high repute.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin composed nearly all his poems and other works on his way to and from his patients, jotting down his thoughts on little scraps of paper which he carried about with him for the purpose.

Charles Wesley was incredibly diligent in the use of time, economizing its smallest bits and fragments. In all other things he was gentle and easy to be outreached in this, inexorable. Once, while kept waiting, he was heard to exclaim: "I have lost ten minutes, for ever!"

Lord Bacon's fame is mainly due to works written in his leisure hours while England's Chancellor.

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS.

A Great Responsibility Rests on Mothers of Growing Girls.

A great and serious responsibility rests upon every mother whose daughter is passing the threshold of girlhood into womanhood. She is at a crisis, and if she is to be a healthy, happy woman, she must develop rightly now. She must not be pale, sunken-eyed, sallow, languid and bloodless at this time. She must have additional strength and rich, pure blood to help her to strong, healthy womanhood. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new rich, health-giving blood, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every pill helps to make rich, life-giving blood, that brings strength to every organ in the body and the glow of health to pale, sallow cheeks. Thousands of pale, anaemic girls in all parts of Canada have been made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Rachel Johnson, Hemford, N.S., says:—"As a result of overstudy in school, the health of my daughter, Ellen, became greatly impaired. She grew extremely nervous, was pale and thin, and suffered from most severe headaches. She had no appetite, and notwithstanding all we did for her in the way of medical treatment, her suffering continued, and I began to feel that her condition was hopeless. Indeed I began to fear her mental powers were failing. One of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I was willing to do anything that might help her I sent for a supply. After using the pills for less than a month, we saw that her vigor was

restored, and she soon returned to her normal self. The use of the pills has been a blessing to us all, and we are grateful for the relief they have given us."

And he was still the model to which parents pointed when they wished to impress upon their sons a type of what a man should be who was made by manners.

It is true that there were ribald individuals who had been known to jeer at him and even to go as far as to call him the Superfine Earl; but if he was aware of these—and it was very little that he was not aware of—Lord Arrowdale went on his way serene, smiling and unmoved.

On the evening of the day after that on which Mr. Petherick had paid his visit to Cliff Cottage, Norton, the earl had a small dinner party.

He had asked the guests before he had received the letter from Catherine Hayes, and, notwithstanding it was the day upon which he was to receive the daughter he had not yet seen, he had not postponed his little party.

"Never put off a dinner, however unimportant, unless there be a death in the family or smallpox in the

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER II.

The Earl of Arrowdale was beautiful to look at, beautiful to listen to and as highly polished as the Koh-i-noor. He had been known for years as the modern Chesterfield and society was proud of him, as an instance of what noble rank and high breeding can produce.

He was tall and thin, with a face in which every feature was as clearly and cleanly cut as if it had been done by a Grecian sculptor, and on which a beard or moustache had never been allowed even to suggest itself.

At this period his hair was nearly white, but otherwise the face was almost without a wrinkle, and the figure was so well preserved that it was at once the admiration and astonishment of all who were privileged to gaze upon it.

In speech, Howard, Lord Arrowdale, was, so it was said, a model of grace and eloquence for these degenerate times; his voice soft, and yet distinct and capable of any modulation. In manners—but the pen falters in its endeavors to convey an idea of Lord Arrowdale's manners. Lord Palmerston, who had employed him in foreign service, had been heard to declare that Arrowdale's voice would melt a Red Indian and his manners move a Tartar.

No one had ever seen him in that vulgar frame of mind known as a "temper." When angry—and even he had been angry at some periods of his polished existence—his voice usually grew softer and his smile sweeter. Once, when a young man, a woman had struck him across the face—with or without cause, probably with—and in the presence of others. They had waited to see what he would do, and were moved to admiration when he caught the hand that had struck him and, raising it to his lips, murmured with a smile: "Rather a blow from you than a kiss from another," and in their admiration the onlookers probably forgot that he had wronged the woman or as probably considered that his exquisite manners had more than atoned.

As a young man the noble earl had been wild and reckless, with a society polished wildness; but of late years he had subsided into the middle-aged but ever youthful man of refined habits and studious tastes. And he was still the model to which parents pointed when they wished to impress upon their sons a type of what a man should be who was made by manners.

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He had asked the guests before he had received the letter from Catherine Hayes, and, notwithstanding it was the day upon which he was to receive the daughter he had not yet seen, he had not postponed his little party.

"Lady—Norah!" he said.

It was a bachelor's party and the announcement of a guest of the other sex startled him. The rector and Mr. Parfleet stopped suddenly in the middle of their gossip and also turned toward the earl.

CHARITABLE NOVELTIES.

Germany is ahead in novelties of a charitable nature. In the town of Haschmann prizes are offered yearly for the men who will marry the ugliest and most crippled women, and for the women over forty years who have been jilted at least twice. The money was left by a big financier, who, realizing that beauty is an attraction hard to overcome, made a provision in his will that out of the income of the fund not less than \$80 shall go with the ugliest girl in any year, and the cripple shall receive \$60. The poor women over forty who have been jilted by a lover receive, when the funds permit, \$50 each, but the trustee can vary this amount, and, at his own discretion, offer a larger prize to someone who will marry an unusually ugly girl, or one to whom Nature has been specially unkind.

HAPPY DAYS FOR BABY.

The healthy child is a happy child. All its little troubles vanish when it is digesting its food well and is free from childish ailments. The greater part of these ailments arise from stomach and bowel troubles, feverishness, teething and worms. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic in these cases, and when children are restless at night they always give sound refreshing sleep. Mrs. A. LaPage, St. Florence, Que., says, "Baby's Own Tablets had marvelous results in the case of my two months old baby. He was nervous, troubled with colic and badly constituted, but after giving the Tablets he began to improve at once and is now in good health. I also gave the Tablets to my three year old boy who was troubled with worms and they cured him as well. Both children are now the picture of health, and I am always praising the Tablets to my friends." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist or direct by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

Eve was not the only woman whose curiosity influenced her entire future.

Woman likes to be called a bird until she suddenly remembers that parrots are birds.

In the Garden of Memory there are more forget-me-nots than any other flowers.

He who advertises for a wife may get what he advertised for, but he seldom gets what he wanted.

When a woman begins to feel happy she begins to be miserable for fear that such happiness is too perfect to last.

A good method of having your own way, if you are a married man, is to find out your wife's opinion, and then agree with her.

About the most convincing proof of man's superiority over woman in common-sense is evidenced by the fact that hardly any of his clothes button at the back.

began to feel that her condition was hopeless. Indeed I began to fear her mental powers were failing. One of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I was willing to do anything that might help her I sent for a supply. After using the pills for less than a month, we saw that her vigor was returning, and in less than three months her health was fully restored. Considering the fact that she had been ill for two years and that doctor's treatment did her not one particle of good, I think her cure speaks volumes for the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The new blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make, is the whole secret of their great power to cure diseases. That is the reason these pills cure anaemia, heart palpitation, headaches and backaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney troubles, and a host of other ailments due to bad blood and weak nerves. But be sure you have the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

IN THE LONELY PACIFIC.

One Hundred and Sixty-nine People on Pitcairn Island.

Far away in the Southern Pacific the Pitcairn Islanders, to the number of 169, sons of the empire, like ourselves, live their lives in rarely-broken solitude—a tiny world apart.

At the request of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Mr. R. T. Simons, has recently paid the island a visit, and the results of his observations of this curious little community are embodied in a penny pamphlet, issued by the Colonial Office.

There had just been a presidential election in the island when he arrived, involving the deposition of President J. R. McCoy, who had been in office for six years. Mr. Simons allows that Mr. McCoy had become "somewhat inflated" in consequence of his status among the Adventists in America and the deference shown to him in his travels abroad, but he thinks it is not unlikely that he will be re-elected, as he is "not entirely without local influence."

Descended from the mutineers of the Bounty, the islanders are hard-working, but exhibit vicious tendencies, which religion has not been able to eradicate. They use an extraordinary patois, but most of the adults speak English fairly well. Their morals are bad. They steal, brawl and swear considerably; happily they are teetotal. Consumption, lupus and asthma exist among them, and their front teeth are bad—the only visible result of intermarriage.

They are all Seventh Day Adventists, and scrupulous in observing the Sabbath, when they dress in their best and look clean and wholesome. Yet they give tithes of all they possess to the church. A schoolmaster is needed, with a young lady to take charge of the girls under his supervision. Miss Rosalind Young, who has written a book about the island, is already available for the latter duty, but cannot afford to give her time to the task unless a salary of £15 per annum is forthcoming, and the islanders are too poor to pay it.

It is distressing to learn that the islanders are "given to exaggerating their financial position," but in the last two years they have sold produce to passing ships, and in the island of Mangareva to the bewildering value of \$260, so there is some excuse for vainglory. There appears to be no fiscal question.

It makes most any man feel honest not to be in politics.

He had asked the guests before he had received the letter from Catherine Hayes, and, notwithstanding it was the day upon which he was to receive the daughter he had not yet seen, he had not postponed his little party.

"Never put off a dinner, however unimportant, unless there be a death in the family or smallpox in the house," was one of his maxims.

And exactly at a quarter to eight o'clock he left the hands of his valet, exquisitely dressed, upright as a dart with every white hair in place, without a crease in his shirt front or scarcely a wrinkle in his face, and with the clean-cut lips just curved with the smile which, if he had labored his smiles, would probably have been numbered "No. 2, Smile for the reception of one's guests."

Santleigh Court was as old and as unimpeachable in the way of ancestry as its owner. Originally the residence of a Norman baron—of course an Arrowdale—it had been transformed by successive owners into one of the most magnificent of English palace mansions.

It would have been a show place like Chatsworth or Eaton Hall if the noble earl could have brought himself to endure the thought of the presence of plebeian tourists in the lofty corridors and stately hall; but the mere idea caused him to shudder, and the guide books always put to their descriptions of the place a footnote, "Strangers are not permitted to pass the park gates."

The earl made his way down the broad stairs—up which one might have driven a coach and four with ease, so far as breadth goes—with the slow and stately grace peculiar to him, and was passing into the drawing room when the footman approached and in subdued tones said:

"Mr. Petherick has arrived, my lord."

"Thank you. In the library?"

"In the library, my lord."

The earl turned aside and entered the oak-panelled library and held out his white and delicately shaped hand.

"Ab, Petherick, a safe journey, I trust. You will be in time for dinner. We do not dine until a quarter past, and I have a few friends. The heat has subsided a little, has it not? I fear you must have suffered much inconvenience from it."

"Thank you, my lord; yes, it has been hot. I have returned, my lord, and—Lady Norah has accompanied me."

"Norah. Do you spell it with the 'h' or without?" he asked blandly.

"Er—with the 'h,' I believe my lord."

"Ah, yes. It's a musical name, Irish—or Celtic, at any rate."

"I do not think we have had the name in the family before. Norah! Yes, it is not unmusical. I am infinitely obliged to you for all the trouble you have taken, Petherick, and, believe me, I quite realize how excessive it must have been."

"Not at all, my lord," said Mr. Petherick. "I may say that it has afforded me much pleasure. Lady Norah—"

"Pardon me," he said, interrupting him. "Would you kindly ring the bell?"

Mr. Petherick did so and a footman entered.

"My compliments to Lady Norah and I shall be gratified if she will dine with me a quarter past eight."

"Eh—ahem—I beg a thousand pardons, my lord, but—I—I am afraid Lady Norah will be tired and scarce—that is—I think you said, my lord, that you had a dinner party?"

"Take my message to Lady Norah please," then he turned to his companion.

"Thank you for your consideration, Petherick. I see you desire to spare me—as shall I say a shock?—but, believe me, I am quite prepared. I am not exacting, and I do not expect grapes from thistles. I am also resolved that as Lady Norah is here under my roof, my acknowledged daughter, I will not permit myself to be—it is an ugly word, but I find no other—ashamed of her."

"I hope you will have no cause to

a not altogether approving countenance, turned to the earl with surprise.

"Lady—Norah!" he said.

It was a bachelor's party and the announcement of a guest of the other sex startled him. The rector and Mr. Parflet stopped suddenly in the middle of their gossip and also turned toward the earl.

He stood bland and smiling, looking at them, one white hand touching caressingly the flower in his buttonhole, the other hanging gracefully at his side, and only the black eyes of Guildford Berton were acute enough to detect something malicious and self-torturing beneath the smile and the veneered case.

"I beg your pardon. I ought to have said 'my daughter, Lady Norah.'"

Lord Ferndale started and the rector and Mr. Parflet exchanged glances. They remembered the earl's marriage and the quickly following separation, but they had known nothing of the daughter.

The earl seemed, in a courteous fashion, to enjoy their surprise.

"You are astonished, Guildford?" he said, addressing the young man, whose eyes were fixed upon him. "You were not aware that I was even married. Our good friends could have told you the story"—and he waved his hand slightly toward the three other silent men. "Not at all a new or original one, but not without its touch of romance. A foolish and high-flown youth and an unsophisticated girl." He spoke as calmly and blandly as if he were talking of some one else's marriage rather than his own. "Romantic, but disastrous. It may serve as a warning to you, my dear Guildford. We will not go into details; suffice it that the foolish youth and the unsophisticated girl speedily discovered that the god Love is more mortal and less lasting than poor humanity, and—they parted. Really, I think it was the wiser thing they could do. You agree with me, rector?"

The rector bowed and colored, and the earl, after delicately wiping his lips with his exquisitely fine handkerchief, went on the same bland smooth voice:

"...They parted. It was very sad and very—disappointing. But—what would you have? Life is too short to permit of two persons spending it in quarreling." He shuddered palpably.

"But—but your daughter?" said Lord Ferndale.

"Ah, yes, pardon me, I had forgotten! Yes, I have a daughter, born after the separation; consequently I have not seen her. But her mother and her nurse and, I believe, most attached and devoted servant being dead, her care devolves upon me."

There was a pause. Everybody tried to find something to say and failed, though Lord Ferndale did murmur inaudibly, "Poor girl."

"I may say," said the earl, quite pleasantly, "that I have not seen her yet and that I am sharing your curiosity. She arrived this afternoon."

The men exchanged glances, all but Guildford Berton, who kept his dark eyes fixed on the floor.

"I cannot even tell you what she is like, but I trust you will find her charming," and he spoke the words as if he had added "and I am quite sure you won't."

There was a painful silence, broken by the entrance of Mr. Petherick.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.



"We will not wait," he said suavely.
"I expect Lady Norah is too tired."

The earl smiled upon him and motioned Lord Ferndale to lead the way.

They entered the dining room and the earl walked straight to the bottom of the table, waved his guests to their seats and the rector said grace.

He had scarcely resumed his seat when the two footmen ranged themselves on either side of the door and Norah entered.

She wore the soft white dress with the black sash and shoulder ribbon in which Mr. Petherick had first seen her; her face was pale, but that and the faintest quiver of the beautiful lips were the only signs that she felt the ordeal which her exquisite father had compelled her to undergo.

The men started and rose, looking at her in breathless silence. The earl was the first to gain his feet, and he, too, stared for a moment, as silent as the rest.

He had expected to see a shy, timid, underbred girl, half dairy maid, half—he scarcely knew what. At any rate, something that would try all his self-possession and immovable serenity.

Instead—!

For a moment a faint color rose to his face and all his boasted impassiveness broke down before this graceful young creature with the lovely face and wealth of red-gold hair, who stood waiting like the princess for homage. Then he left the table and taking her hand with a bow turned to his dumfounded guests:

"Gentlemen, permit me to introduce you to my daughter."

And still holding her hand he conducted her with stately but ice-like courtesy to the head of the table.

(To be Continued.)

HE'S ONLY ONE OUT OF SCORES

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
MADE HIM A NEW MAN.

Richard Quirk Doctored for a Dozen Years and Thought His Case Incurable—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Fortune Harbor, Nfld., June 5.—(Special).—Scores of people in this neighborhood are living proofs that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ailments from Backache to Bright's Disease. Among the most remarkable cures is that of Mr. Richard Quirk, and he gives the story of it to the public as follows:

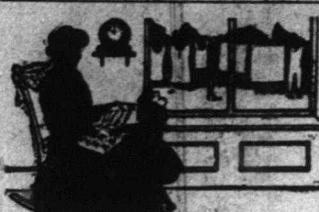
"I suffered for over twenty years from Lumboago and Kidney Disease, and at intervals was totally unable to work. After ten or twelve years of doctors' treatment, I had made up my mind that my complaint was incurable. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills tempted me to try them. I did so with little faith, but to my great surprise I had not taken more than half a box before I felt relief, and after the use of seven or eight boxes, I was fully cured and a new man.

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured my Lumboago and Kidney Disease, and the best of it is I have stayed cured."

PAPER FOR MILK BOTTLES

USED ONCE AND CLEANER
THAN GLASS.

Bacteriological Test With Sample Bottles Favor The



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 10B

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Young Rhymes—"I tell you marriage takes all the poetry out of a fellow." Friend—"Then it can't be a failure."

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not fail in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dyspepsia Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Flo and Algy had parted after a row, but he met her at a Cinderella and asked if he might have a dance. "Thank you," she said, haughtily, "but I am particular whom I dance with." "Ah!" he replied, calmly, "you see I am not."

20 Years of Vile Catarrh.—Chas. O. Brown, Journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Aguado's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c-75

Doctor—"Why don't you settle my account? You said when I was attending you that you could never repay me for all I was doing." Patient—"And I meant it."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

FORTS ON WAR FOOTING.

Experts Would Have the British Ready at Any Moment.

At the Royal United Service Institution at London last week Lord Ellenborough, retired commander R. M., read a paper on the possibility of England's fleets and harbors being surprised.

Admiral Togo's attacks upon Port Arthur, he said, furnished a lesson to Portsmouth and Portland. If simultaneous attempts to sink English battleships—the positions of which were shown on charts that could be bought for a few pence—and to block harbors were successful, the enemy might then be able to protect his transports from torpedo attacks and so reinforce an invading army.

Quality is Everything

The production of

Blue Ribbon

TEA is the crowning event of the Tea Grower's art, TRY it once and nothing will tempt you to give it up.

The Flavor is Perfect. Try the RED LABEL



Food Products

The appetizing flavor and satisfying quality of LIBBY'S POTTED AND DEVILED MEATS is due to the skill of the Libby chefs and to the purity and strength of the ingredients used.

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

For Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

Corned Beef Hash

Brisket Beef

Boneless Chicken

Veal Loaf

Soup

Vienna Sausage

They are ready to serve—Your Grocer has them

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

For Sale or Rent.

Farm 150 acres; Danbury, Conn. housed 70 tons cured hay from meadows last season. Very desirable. Terms reasonable. Apply, O. de Comeau, Owner, 39 West Fourth St., New York City.

FOR SALE.

Two Ayrshire bulls, rising one year old from deep milking dams with good teats. Price \$10.00 each.

J. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy.

Address Box 168, Montreal.

OR LAMP OIL ECONOMY

Sarnia USE Prime OIL White

No real need to buy the more expensive oils if GOOD BURNER is used and KEPT CLEAN.

Do you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

Queen City Oil Lamp

The Choicest Oil Made is PRATT'S ASTRAL

For Sale by Dealers.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

The most common form of color

60 Specialists on the Case.—In the ordinary run of practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple

PAPER FOR MILK BOTTLES

USED ONCE AND CLEANER THAN GLASS.

Bacteriological Test With Sample Bottles Favor The Paper.

The many disadvantages of the glass milk bottle, as now almost universally employed, are well known.

One of the most serious is the difficulty in securing proper cleansing before it is refilled, with the accompanying possibility of spreading infection. Efforts to secure improvement in this detail of milk service have heretofore been unsuccessful, mainly because of failure to obtain a satisfactory substitute. Recent investigations by Dr. A. H. Stewart,

of the bacteriologic department, Philadelphia Bureau of Health, indicate that at last a very acceptable container has been found in what he designates as a single service paper milk bottle. It is made of heavy spruce wood fibre paper, conic in shape to facilitate nesting, and with an ingenious locking device to retain the bottom. An important feature of the bottle is its saturation with paraffin by being dipped in that substance at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and then baked.

DOES NOT TOUCH PAPER.

This sterilizes the bottle and prevents the milk coming in contact with the paper itself and adhering, as it does to the glass bottle. For shipment the bottles are packed in nests of 20, three nests being sealed in a sterile bag; the lids are also put up in sterile packages. Bacteriologic tests with sample bottles were exceedingly satisfactory. As received from the manufacturer, none were found to contain micro-organisms. Closed bottles were sent to several dairies near Philadelphia, a glass bottle and a paper bottle at each being filled with the same lot of milk. When received at the bureau the glass bottles invariably showed slight leakage around the caps; the paper bottles did not. In every instance the milk in the paper bottle contained fewer bacteria than did that in the glass bottle, the average being a fourth as many as the latter.

KEEPS SWEET LONGER.

Certified milk in the paper bottles kept sweet two days longer than that in the glass bottles. If these paper containers give such results in general use, the delivery of milk in cities bids fair to be revolutionized. They are light, tightly sealed, perfectly clean and sterile, and are to be used but once, thus doing away with all bottle washing in private houses and in milk depots. Their cost is such that they may be used without increasing the price of milk to the consumer. The subject is one that should at once be thoroughly investigated to determine if everyday use confirms these laboratory findings. If it does, a very great advance has been made.—American Medicine.

SMOKING MOURNERS.

A very curious old custom is associated with interments in the cemetery of Labbrick, Connemara, Ireland. A box of pipes—short clay—is brought with the coffin, and a pipe with tobacco is served out to each mourner. The pipes are smoked in silence after the earth has been filled in and a mound of stones raised above the grass, the ashes are solemnly knocked out on the top, and the pipes broken or left behind.

SEEING IN THE DARK.

A man living at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recently lost his wife, and while he was weeping bitterly over her grave his sight suddenly became affected. He is now able to see clearly in the dark, but in the daylight he is quite blind. He sleeps during the day and rises at dusk.

to Portsmouth and Portland. If simultaneous attempts to sink English battleships—the positions of which were shown on charts that could be bought for a few pence—and to block harbors were successful, the enemy might then be able to protect his transports from torpedo attacks and so reinforce an invading army. The doctrine of mare clausum would have to be partially revived for the next naval war, and the three-mile limit extended to the enemy's shores.

England was in far greater danger of attack when all of her fleets were assembled at Spithead for a naval review than on any other occasion, he added.

Lord Ellenborough advocated that all of the forts that protect naval anchorages should be constantly kept on a war footing, ready to open fire, that a post captain should be on duty night and day at the Admiralty, and that no pilots except those British born should ever be allowed to exercise their profession on England's coasts.

He prophesied disaster from the freedom of the English press, suggesting that the folly or sense of rivalry of some editor may cause England's plans to fail, and involve her in great disasters. Once a war began, a wave of public opinion would probably carry a bill dealing with the press, but it might come ten days too late.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, in the discussion that followed said that he considered that the possibilities of surprise were exaggerated, but he thought danger existed in the many thousands of foreign waiters who might be used as spies. Another grave danger existed in the forty thousand foreign seamen in our merchant fleet.

Gravest of all was the risk arising from the fact that 59 foreign pilots are employed on the coasts. Probably, the Admiral pointed out, there were many others on the retired list who could be employed. British ships abroad were compelled to take native pilots, and he wished to see an Act passed that no alien should be granted a pilotage certificate for English waters.

FEED YOU MONEY.

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly. The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach, and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, etc., that had constituted my former diet."

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past."

"After my old style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each issue.

is—you'll repent it some day." "Bad! Didn't you ever steal a kiss?" "Yes, and I married the girl!"

60 Specialists on the Case.—In the ordinary run of practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (60 in a box at 35 cents cost) have made the cure, giving relief in one day. These little "specialists" have proven their real merit.—72

"Her complexion is very clear," said the casual acquaintance. "Yes, indeed," her dearest friend agreed; "anybody can see through it."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Mother—"Ethel, you naughty child, what have you been doing to make Charley cry so?" Ethel—I've only been sharing my cod-liver oil with him, dear mamma. You said it was so nice."

Pain is a Punishment.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals at the first opportunity and takes up its abode in a limb and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flees away.

Miss Anteek—"Well, well, there's Mrs. Woodley! I haven't seen her for an age." Miss Peppery—"Indeed! Not since you were a little girl, eh?"

Heart-Sick People.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effects—goes closer to the "border land" and snatches from death's grip more sufferers than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in 30 minutes.—75

PLANTS THAT MIMIC STONES.

In South Africa a plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, growing on stony ground, so closely resembles a pebble that it has been picked up in mistake for a stone. Another species of the same plant growing on the hills round the Karroo produces two leaves about as large as ducks' eggs, having a surface resembling weathered stone of a brownish grey color, tinged with green. These plants look like stones, but for a short time they put forth bright yellow flowers. Still another species of the same plant resembles the quartz pebbles among which it grows.

Impurities in the Blood.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

Pundit—"There's no doubt that Shakespeare borrowed a great many ideas from others." Dumley—"Rather! Why, I've read some things in his books that were chestnuts thirty years ago, when I was a boy."

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

Removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stiff, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

REMARKABLE VITALITY.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in a museum for four years came to life on being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they apparently had been dead for fifteen years.

PRATT'S ASTRAL

For Sale by Dealers.

QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British Mercantile Marine failed on their color test, twenty-three being red blind and the remainder unable to distinguish green. The 4,600 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision tests, and twenty-two of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

Rheumatism will Succumb to South American Rheumatic Cure because it goes right to the seat of the trouble and removes the cause. Many so-called cures but deaden pain temporarily only, to have it return again with double violence. Not so with this great remedy. It eradicates from the system the last vestige of the disease and its cures are permanent.—74

The Woman—"George, this is the anniversary of the day on which I promised to be yours. Have you forgotten it?" The Brute—"No, my dear, I couldn't. But I've forgiven it."

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The introduction of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic disease. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affliction will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

USUALLY THE WAY.

"He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

"Yes, he was all right until he was broke."

You can't cure a cough or cold from the outside. You must cure it through the blood.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

is the only remedy that will do this. It gets right to the root of the trouble. It is guaranteed to cure.

Prices: S. C. Wells & Co. \$12. 25c. 50c. \$1. LoRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

FLYING MACHINE.

A San Francisco professor has invented a flying machine which expertly declare alights as softly as a feather and is under complete control. It resembles a bird and has eight wings which the operator directs with his hands and feet.



DAVID AND GOLIATH.

Tyranny's Doom Sounded in Russia's Defeat.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says: Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached as follows: To-day, for all who love liberty, there is but one event, and that event is the defeat of despotism in the Sea of Japan. Russia has met her naval Waterloo. In the face of the whole world the czar stands discredited. His princes have become contemptible and his bureaucracy has utterly broken down. Men of heroism and the instinct of chivalry are beginning to associate the czar and his pasteboard soldiers with Don Quixote, Sancho Panza and their pasteboard swords. Think of it! Russia, with 140,000,000 defeated by little Japan!

But yesterday Russia had a Gibraltar named Port Arthur—a fortress surrounded by granite mountains and iron hills. But yesterday Russia had a line of forts around Mukden. Yesterday she had one fleet in Korean waters and one fleet in the Baltic Sea. To-day the fortress has fallen, her forts have become heaps and ruins, her battle ships and iron cruisers have gone to the bottom of the sea. Russia is a shell, a delusion—self-deceived and deceiving her allies. But there is a power in the world that makes for righteousness. Providence has turned the eyes of all the world toward the Japanese waters. There in letters of fire and blood, written across the sky so that the whole world can read it, are these words:

"Despotism is a failure and liberty alone is safe."

Tyranny is bad economics, bad politics, bad in war.

TYRANNY WINS NO BATTLES.

Russia is the Goliath among the nations. Great, big, hulking Goliath has gone down before the stripling David. Everybody is asking, what is the matter with Russia? The answer is near at hand. Russia is now where England was in the thirteenth century. The Russian people have yet to wrest the Magna Charter from the czar, her people have yet to win the beginnings of parliament and the right of representation. Another task is the task of breaking up the vast estates numbering millions of acres of land, whose princes count their serfs by the ten thousand and call them chattels and all but sell them with the land. Russia has no bill of rights, no suffrage for her people.

That bastile of iniquity named the doctrine of the divine right of kings still stands in Russia. The czar is still the source of law and thinks he can do no wrong. Our house is our castle and may not be searched. The Russian peasant's house is his dungeon. It belongs to the prince who owns the estate. For the student who dares to seek liberty of thought there is a dungeon. For the Russian who dares to illustrate liberty of speech there is Siberia, for the priest and the author who dare protest before the palace of the emperor there is the star chamber and the sharp axe.

Forty thousand patrician families own all the lands, castles, jewels and factories, stores, gold, silver. They wear purple and are surrounded with splendor. The remaining 140,000,000 wear rags, eat crusts and live in huts. To-day Russia needs a John

Milton to make a plea for the liberty of

THE PRINTING PRESS.

She needs a John Hampden to win representative government. She needs a Jefferson and a Washington to prepare a declaration of independence. She needs a Lincoln to emancipate her serfs. Her peasants and patriots need the services of one good blacksmith who can make an axe sharp, and she needs an Oliver Cromwell to stand by while a headsmen uses it, in accordance with the decree of courts properly constituted. Tyranny also destroys patriotism. Why did the Russian soldiers and sailors fail? Because they had nothing to fight for. But what about the Russian peasant? He has no laws that he has made. He has no liberties to love. He has no land that is his own. He has no title deed to house in village or hut in country. He does not own himself. He does not know what he is fighting for. If he loses he has just as much as he had before—namely, nothing. If he wins his victory leaves him with what he had before—with nothing.

The czar and the princes gain all. Tyranny has dried up the springs of patriotism. Despotism is unfriendly to courage and makes heroism impossible. You can no more grow brave soldiers and successful sailors in Russia to-day than you can grow oranges in Iceland on the side of a glacier. To-day the whole world knows that tyranny and patriotism are enemies.

Russia's defeat also tells us that the standing army is a poor army. For centuries soldiers have been talking about disciplined troops. It has been said that if you want a strong army you must turn the nation into

A MILITARY CAMP.

This is Russia's theory; this is Germany's conviction; this is Austria's method. But Japan imitated our own country. In 1861 our army was needed. At Lincoln's call young men left the colleges, the office, the bank and the store, the shop and field. It was soon discovered that these men made better soldiers after a few weeks' drill than the disciplined troops. Our officers began to say that there were two ways of training a soldier. One way is to put the boy into a standing army for four years and drill him. The other way is to put him into business for four years with the conviction that he would then, with his culture and habit of handling himself and others, in a few weeks of military life overtake his brother who had been four years in a camp. The best way therefore to make a great army is to put men into business. The most resourceful soldiers were not trained for war directly, but indirectly. Japan put her young men in the public schools, technical schools; took her soldiers from the office and the street and the field and the factory and with them she made Russia's standing army seem ridiculous. The great thing is to manufacture the man whom you can put behind the gun. That is the secret of victory. Liberty is the greatest school of manhood. Liberty makes men who win victories. Liberty, opportunity and intelligence are the watchwords of the truly great nation.

Danduff arises from an unhealthy condition of the scalp. The best treatment is by friction. Use a good stiff bristle brush night and morning. There is a lotion, composed of two drams of borax dissolved in one pint of rosemary water, which is said to be beneficial, applied three times each week and thoroughly rubbed into the scalp. Friction or massage is usually recommended as the best treatment. Wash the head once every two weeks, and when doing so massage the scalp vigorously with the finger tips, employing a rotary motion. Another means of stimulating the healthy action of the scalp is to separate the hair when shampooing, and scrub the scalp thoroughly with a finger-brush. This, with the massage by the fingers, will effectually prevent the condition termed scalp-bound, and tend to eradicate dandruff. This treatment should be continued. If the hair does not grow, possibly white vaseline rubbed in at the roots of the hair with the finger-

HEALTH

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis, or spotted fever, as it is popularly called, is due to the presence of a germ in the membranous covering of the brain and spinal cord. It attacks children most frequently, yet adults, even the aged, are not safe from its onslaught.

It may begin abruptly or gradually. When it is gradual the first symptom is usually intense headache, this persists with few remissions throughout the course of the disease, followed by a chill, or convulsions in very young children, fever, and vomiting, which is usually what is called "projectile vomiting," that is, the stomach contents are ejected with great force, and not merely regurgitated.

Stiffness of the muscles of the neck and back soon appears, and any movement of these parts becomes distressingly painful. The head is drawn back by the muscular contraction, and sometimes the entire spine is curved backward so that the body and head form an arc of a circle. The pupils contract slowly or not at all when turned to the light, a squint is sometimes present, and light causes great distress, as shown by the closing of the eyes and contraction of the brow of the nearly unconscious patient. The sufferer shrinks also from noises, and the least touch causes pain.

Delirium or unconsciousness occurs almost always early in the disease. Although it is called spotted fever, the eruption occurs only occasionally and in the severer cases.

In what is called the fulminate form the sufferer is attacked with the suddenness of a paralytic stroke, and the disease runs a frightfully rapid course, death often taking place within twenty-four hours.

The fatality varies with the different epidemics, running all the way from eighty per cent. down to about twenty.

If the disease does not kill, it often leaves its victim a wreck—blind or deaf, paralyzed or idiotic, or a constant sufferer from intolerable headache.

The treatment consists in absolute rest in a quiet, dark room, a restricted diet and laxatives. Warm baths of long duration have been found of use. Recently some physicians have reported apparent cures by the injection of diphtheria antitoxin.

HEALTHY HAIR.

Dandruff arises from an unhealthy condition of the scalp. The best treatment is by friction. Use a good stiff bristle brush night and morning. There is a lotion, composed of two drams of borax dissolved in one pint of rosemary water, which is said to be beneficial, applied three times each week and thoroughly rubbed into the scalp. Friction or massage is usually recommended as the best treatment. Wash the head once every two weeks, and when doing so massage the scalp vigorously with the finger tips, employing a rotary motion. Another means of stimulating the healthy action of the scalp is to separate the hair when shampooing, and scrub the scalp thoroughly with a finger-brush. This, with the massage by the fingers, will effectually prevent the condition termed scalp-bound, and tend to eradicate dandruff. This treatment should be continued. If the hair does not grow, possibly white vaseline rubbed in at the roots of the hair with the finger-

TEETH AND APPENDICITIS.

Decayed Molars May be a Cause of the Disease.

Appendicitis is often due to bad teeth, said Dr. E. S. Thompson, lecturing at Gresham College, London, recently.

The same organisms, he said, were present both in defective teeth and in the diseased appendix, which proved that dental decay was causing appendicitis.

"I see no evidence to show that our teeth are deteriorating to an alarming extent with the growth of civilization," he declared, and he pointed out that an even larger proportion of diseased teeth had been found among Egyptian and Roman remains than existed at present.

"Tobacco has an injurious effect on the digestion," he went on, "but I do not think that nicotine has any more effect on the teeth than alcohol. But tobacco certainly blackens the teeth, and so causes many people who are careful of their personal appearance to brush their teeth more often than they would otherwise do."

He had found cod liver oil amazingly successful in promoting the growth of teeth in children, and he recommended tooth brush drill as part of the curriculum of schools. Dr. Thompson also urged the practice of washing the teeth after meals and particularly the last thing at night.

YOUNG FOLKS

FOLLOWING THE BROOK.

Constance and Tommy were visiting Grandmother Gilman. Grandmother lived in a white house near the mill-pond, and she had often told Constance and Tommy about the brook which ran under the big beech-trees and across the pasture. The water from the pond turned the wheels of the mill, and emptied into Mill Brook. There was a big, solid gate to keep the water in the pond. When the miller wanted to grind corn into yellow meal the gate would be hoisted, the water would rush out, the wheel would begin to turn, and then the brook, which usually flowed so quietly over the rocks, among the alders and under the bridge would become a fierce, rushing stream. When this happened, Tommy would call out, "Constance, Constance, the mill is going!" and both the children would run across the pasture, and watch the water come leaping down over the rocks.

At the bottom of the pasture where the beech-trees grew, at the edge of the brook, was a sandy little cove, and here the children played at running a mill. Tommy would take the little wooden pail Edna had given him, and bring a bag of pebbles for corn, and Constance would play that she was the mill, and turn the pebbles out and fill the pail with nice fine sand for meal.

"I wish I could follow the brook," Constance would say, as they layed near the big rocks, where the team turned and flowed under the alders, across a green field, under the high wooden bridge, and then wandered among big rocks, until it emptied into the bay.

"Some day, when the mill isn't going, we will," answered Tommy, boldly.

One warm summer day, when Tommy was tired of sailing boats in the little cove, he said, "Come on, let's follow the brook."

"Way down to the bridge?" asked Constance.

"Yes," answered Tommy. "I'll

factories, stores, gold, silver. They wear purple and are surrounded with splendor. The remaining 140,000,000 wear rags, eat crusts and live in huts. To-day Russia needs a John

of victory. Liberty is the school of manhood. Liberty makes men who win victories. Liberty, opportunity and intelligence are the watchwords of the truly great nation.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JUNE 18.

Lesson XII. The Heavenly Home. Golden Text, Rev. 3:21.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

The wonderful apocalypse concludes with a glorious revelation to John of the consummation of God's plan in the new heaven and the new earth described in chapters 21 and 22. In our thought of heaven we should constantly bear in mind the fact that the word new, in the connection in which it is here used, means, not "recently made," but "other in kind, previously unknown." In harmony with this meaning of the word new, heaven is to be thought of as a state or condition of being rather than a place. Hence limitations of time and place do not apply to the world to come (comp. Rev. 10:6). Concerning heaven as the final destination of perfected saints it is sufficient for us to know that which the Bible teaches positively, namely, that, 1. Our Lord and Saviour will be there (Heb. 7:24, 25; John 14:4).

2. God, the Father will be there. "Our Father which art in heaven."

3. Sin, with its consequent discord, curse and woe, will be absent, and forever banished (Rev. 22:3; Eph. 5:5).

4. It is the place (of realm) of final reward for the faithful (Luke 6:23).

5. Joy and happiness shall there be the portion of "them that love him."

Verse 1. And he showed me—it is John, the apostle seer himself that is speaking. The person to whom he refers as showing him that which he is about to describe is the angel guide mentioned in chapter 21, v. 10, who had brought him "in the Spirit to a mountain great and high" to show him "the holy city Jerusalem." (Compare all of chapter 21.)

A river of water of life—Compare Ezek. 47; John 4:14; 7:38; Rev. 7:17; 21:6; also Psa. 46:4, 65:9; Zech. 14:8.

Bright as crystal—Indicating absolute purity, although the omission of the word "pure" is itself in harmony with the text of the best manuscripts.

Proceeding out of "the throne"—In Ezekiel's vision the river proceeded out of the temple, the old Testament type of the throne of God.

And of the Lamb—The figure of the Lamb occupies a prominent place in the apocalyptic vision of John. Its place is none other than the very throne of heaven (15, 6, 13; 7, 9, 10, 17; 22, 1, 3), itself the light of (21, 23) the new Jerusalem. Before this Lamb the elders fall down and worship (5, 8), and it alone is considered worthy with God to receive power, adoration, and glory (5, 12). It is a Lamb that has been slain (5, 6), and in whose blood the great multitudes before the throne have washed white their robes (7, 14). His shed blood has power to overcome Satan (12, 11, 17, 14), but his wrath is a thing most terrible to encounter (6, 16). Angels and archangels together with the saints worship and adore, and, on the occasion of the marriage supper of the Lamb (the consummation of the final eternal union of Christ with the church), rejoice with exceeding great gladness (19, 5-9). It is not difficult to see in this figure of "the Lamb slain" the Christ our Saviour and Lord.

2. On this side of the river and on that was the tree of life—The singular ("tree") is evidently used to denote the species of tree with which

both banks of the stream were wooded. Compare Gen. 2, 9 and Rev. 2, 7 for references to "the tree of life."

Twelve manner of fruits—A different variety for every month. There being no moon nor sun (21, 23) nor even time (10, 6), the reference to twelve months must be figurative, the real meaning being that the fruit of the tree of life is always in season. Leaves . . . for the healing of the nations—Life which has its source in heaven with God is the only hope of nations still estranged from God (outside the city). Note the beauty of the figure in which this truth is clothed.

3. Shall serve him—Hence life eternal is not to be a state of idleness or of indulgent ease. Man's highest and noblest powers will there find opportunity for perfect expression and endless employment to his glory.

4. Shall see his face—Shall perfectly know Him whom to know is the essence of life eternal (John 17, 3).

His name shall be on their foreheads—They shall be perfectly identified with him.

5. Forever and ever—Literally, unto the ages of the ages, the Greek idiom for infinity of time or endless duration. The unto, implies the sense of from henceforth unto. Hence the reign of the saints with Christ has a beginning but no end.

6. And he said unto me—The vision of the new Jerusalem is ended. The angelic guide and interpreter of the vision is about to leave, and therefore addresses to John a parting word of encouragement and instruction.

God of the spirits of the prophets—God whose Spirit inspired the prophets, their spirits being in harmony with his Spirit and will.

His angel—The one now speaking. To show unto his servants—to all believers, through you (John) to whom this vision and message is intrusted with instructions to record the vision and deliver the message.

7. Behold, I come quickly—The Angel here speaks for and in the name of the Christ.

Kepeth—A favorite word with John, occurring more frequently in the writings of this apostle than in all the rest of the New Testament together.

This book—Not the Bible, but this apocalypse only, the book or scroll in which John has been instructed to write what he sees. Neither here nor in verses 18 and 19 can this expression possibly mean anything else. In this verse (7) this meaning is brought out more plainly by the use of diminutive, little book or scroll.

9. I am a fellow servant—Thus are angels, prophets, apostles, and all who obey God's Word, to be one in spirit and fellowship with Christ in eternity.

10. Seal not—Note the contrast with Dan. 12, 4, 9. To John's readers all was to be as plain as unfulfilled prophecy can be. One detail of vision alone is to be withheld (comp. 10, 4).

The time is at hand—The time for the fulfillment of the prophecy.

11. Let him do unrighteousness still . . . let him be made filthy still. John has been granted a vision into the distant future, and to understand correctly the meaning of these words we must stand in thought with the apocalyptic seer on the threshold of eternity, when no time remains in which a man may change the trend of his life. The verse must be taken together with the last clause of the preceding verse, "the time is at hand," and with the first clause of verse 12, "Behold, I come quickly."

Knowing is only tributary to living.

front the common terms scamp bound, and tend to eradicate damp-draff. This treatment should be continued. If the hair does not grow, possibly white vaseline rubbed in at the roots of the hair with the finger-tips will have a good effect.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Sulphur is one of the most efficacious and simple cures for diphtheria. All that is needed is flower of sulphur and a quill, and with these, it is said, one celebrated physician cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flower of sulphur into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, the sulphur not readily amalgamating with water. When the sulphur was well mixed, the physician gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Sulphur kills every species of fungus in a man, beast, or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, the swallowing of it is recommended. In extreme cases in which the above specialist had been called in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat and, after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, gave the gargle.

FRUIT AT BREAKFAST-TIME.

It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast; indeed, it would be far better if people would eat less bacon at breakfast and more fruit. The apple is one of the best fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate digestion, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of indisposition. Green or half-ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, and nourishing. Raw apples are better than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most people; but the orange juice alone should be taken, and the pulp rejected. Lemonade is the best beverage in hot weather and during fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than syrup of squills and other medicine in many cases of cough. Tomatoes are very beneficial, but the skins should not be eaten.

TO STRENGTHEN THE EYES.

The eyes will be greatly strengthened by putting the face down into a glass or eye-cup of water the first thing in the morning and opening them under water. This is somewhat difficult to do at first, but if the water for two or three days be tepid and gradually be made colder by imperceptible degrees until it is no shock to put the face into quite cold water, it will soon become easy, and is very invigorating and refreshing. The eyes should be wiped after this by passing a soft towel very gently from the outer angle inward toward the nose.

WHAT SALT WILL DO.

Salt may be made useful in many directions besides table use. First, as a tooth powder, it will keep the gums hard and the teeth beautifully white. Also, if you have had a tooth extracted and the bleeding does not stop, rinsing the mouth with salt and water will prove a quick remedy. Mixed with hot water it makes a good gargle for a sore throat, and if a little is put with lemon juice, stains on fingers from ink, peeling potatoes, etc., will be easily removed. When tea-cups are discolored rub a little salt on the stains before washing them, and the blemish quickly disappears.

WONDER HOW SHE KNEW.

She—Harry, I am agreeably disappointed in you. I am the only girl you ever loved.

He—It's true, darling, but how do you know it?

She—You kissed me so awkwardly.

my was tired of sailing boats in the little cove, he said, "Come on, let's cross the brook."

"Way down to the bridge?" asked Constance.

"Yes," answered Tommy. "I'll take the pail, because we'll go home by the road, and I'll take a big stick and go ahead, and find places for you to step."

Constance led her clean gingham dress up so that it would not get splashed, and they started out. One or two frogs hopped up on a big flat rock and croaked a little, but the children did not hear them.

"I guess our grandmother will be surprised when we get home and tell her all the way we've been," said Constance, as they waded round the big rocks and "scooched" down to escape the overhanging branches.

"'Spose the mill should start up!" said Tommy, suddenly.

"O Tommy, what would we do?" said Constance; for to the little girl the rush of the water down the quiet stream was a dangerous and fearful thing.

"I only said 'spose," replied Tommy. "Do you think anybody ever waded down this brook before, Constance?"

"Let's hurry, Tommy," said Constance.

Just then there came a rushing sound from dress. Round the curve in the stream, out from under the alders, and there was the green field and the sloping shore; right ahead was the big wooden bridge.

"Hurry, Constance!" called Tommy for right behind came the rushing water, and Constance hurried; but her foot slipped, and she sat solidly down in a shallow pool.

Tommy pulled her to her feet, and kept close hold of her hand. The brook began to swell in little tides about their feet; but now there was a chance to scramble ashore, and as they reached the bank the water came swiftly down with little white plumes of foam upon its torrent.

"My!" gasped grandma, when the two dabbled figures came into her clear kitchen.

"We've been following the brook," said Constance.

Then grandmother smiled. "Why," she said, "that's just what your mother used to do when she was a little girl, and your grandmother, too," she added.

LANGUAGE OF THE EYES.

A melancholy temperament and blue eyes are a conjunction scarcely ever to be met with.

Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate the possession of great discernment and penetration.

Upturned eyes are typical of devotion, and wide-open orbs tell us that their owner is of a rash disposition. Grey eyes which turn green with anger or excitement show that their possessor has a choleric temperament.

Brown eyes are said to be the strongest, though, again, those pale blue eyes are the ones having mesmeric power.

Never trust a person who looks at you out of the sides of his eyes. Of course, habitually is here meant, and not once in a while.

The white of the eyes showing beneath the iris denotes cool deliberation, while those in which the upper lid passes horizontally across the pupil tell of decided mental ability.

Perhaps the most beautiful color for eyes is violet, a tint seen fairly often in the eyes of young children and kittens, but seldom preserved in mature years, though Irish persons have more than their share of this especial beauty.

Mrs. Gabsby—"My! I was at the dentist's this afternoon and he made me keep my mouth open a whole hour. It nearly killed me." Mrs. Stillwater—"Yes, but it might have been worse. If he had made you keep your mouth shut for half that time it would have killed you without a doubt."

BOOK-MAKING IN ENGLAND

POWERS OF BLACK MEN

IT IS SAID TO BE FULL OF SWINDLES.

The Sport Is Not Legalized—The Backer Has a Poor Time.

It is curious that, in the country most addicted to playing the races, the regulations should be most lax and most incentive to swindling, yet that is the case in Eng. and. It seems impossible to stamp betting out, and legislation is made with the express intention of making the sport as precarious as possible to the talent.

Most betting is done away from the course. A letter of introduction to a "bookie" and a sixpenny wire to any address will get you down to any amount. With the majority of bookmakers, however, the wire must be despatched half an hour before the race when five pounds is bet, while a longer time must elapse for larger sums.

"STARTING-PRICE JOBS."

This restriction is intended to prevent "starting-price coups." Now, when the stable is out for a killing, wires are sent in scores of different names from small post offices. When Black Sand won the Cesarewitch, for instance, it was quoted at 40 to 1 on the Sunday before the race, but after incessant "punting" all over the realm it went to the post at eights. Rumor says the connection drew a cool million.

The small bettor, when he uses the starting-price books, runs, the risk of hearing that his wire "must have gone astray." In ninety per cent. of the cases this is a lie; at all events it is usually a winning wire.

Then the odds of most bookies have a limit of 10 to 1. Long shots usually figure at 100 to 8, and sometimes at 100 to 6, so the taker of bets clears something there. Outside of even odds, the prices in England are usually quoted at 100 to so much.

Granted that the Gaming Act backer hasn't been skinned so far, granted even that he has made a hog-killing, done a "pinch" as they say, he still runs a big chance of not being paid. The bookie may refuse to settle, "pleading the Gaming Act." Unless you can prove that he was a "commission agent," which they all advertise to be and few of them are, you cannot recover. Of course, this rule works both ways, but the F.F.'s of England usually settle their debts of honor, while the bookies of that lose their conscience when they are badly hit.

WELCHING.

The equivalent to "pleading the Gaming Act" on the track is "welching." The same statute prohibits a place for betting; consequently, the only distinctive properties of the bookie are gray toppers or shiny bowlers. If the favorite leads, the bookie "does a guy," while the victims are cheering their horse to victory. Then the backers form a sorrowing circle around the bunch of tickets left by the departed. They rarely swear; they get used to it. They just say with stunned expression, "The bloomin' rotter has done a ruddy bunk."

Occasionally one mucks up his exit and is nabbed. Then he is stunned. When Ypsilon won the Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park there were about a dozen of these sad groups in the ten shilling ring—a space thirty yards by twenty.

MEMBER OF TATTERSALL'S.

There are no betting privileges on the English tracks. The most prominent bookmakers are members of Tattersall's. Every Monday there is a settling day. If bookie or client can't pay, he is debarred from this loose association till he does. There is no legal hold, but the effect is

THEIR MEANS OF SPREADING INFORMATION.

The Mystery Is No Less a Mystery Than It Was Years Ago.

It is said that the Colenso reverse to the British arms during the last South African campaign was reported by natives in the neighborhood of Cape Town long before the telegraph brought the news to the British authorities at that place. The means by which the intelligence had been transmitted with such amazing rapidity over so great a distance no white man was able to discover. Nor would the natives themselves vouchsafe the least explanation of the mystery. Yet it is certain that, throughout the war, the vicissitudes of the conflict were regularly known, with startling swiftness, to powerful African tribes whose black diplomats were vitally concerned with the issue of the struggle.

That some such mysterious method of incredibly quick communication exists among the black peoples is no new discovery. Gordon's death and the fall of Khartoum were known in the bazaars of Cairo.

800 MILES AWAY.

on the very day that they occurred.

But the black man, though willing, at times, and for his own convenience, to part with his news from afar, obstinately refuses to the white man the means by which it has been obtained.

In the same way the black tracker of Australia, that perfect human bloodhound, maintains the secrecy of the real means by which he is enabled to track down the escaped prisoner or the new chum lost in the bush. Skilled as he may be in the interpretation of signs and traces invisible or insignificant to his white employers, there is something more behind his powers than exceptionally brilliant scouting—something that seems to be related to the news-transmitting methods of the African native. But what that something is he conceals, with obstinate cunning beneath the affection of profound stupidity.

A similar obstinacy on the part of the black man—supplemented, in this case, by a strange terror—stands between the white student of such matters and the obscure and reputedly ghastly ceremonies of voodoo.

Voodoo is a system of West African magic and serpent worship, which, transplanted by slaves to the West Indies, still lingers in the Island of Hayti, the Black Republic.

Besides a weird and abominable ritual, voodoo is believed to include the twin horrors of cannibalism and human sacrifice. It has at once a wild terror and fascination for the barbaric element in the black man, and occasionally there are reports of some dark outburst of voodooism in colored centers whose half-civilization is more apparent than real. But what voodoo actually is

NO BLACK MAN WILL TELL.

Doctors who have come into contact with the black races in their own countries are familiar with the strange powers of the native medicine men. These all-important persons are not only expert poisoners, using for the purpose vegetable principles unknown to science, but they have also in their mysterious pharmacopoeia drugs which can cause permanent insanity, idiocy or enduring sometimes lifelong—paralysis.

The knowledge of these secret drugs (to whose startling effects is no doubt due the traditional influence of the medicine man over African peoples) can never be gained by a white man; bribery and persuasion are alike powerless to procure for

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Sarah A. Tooley Writes Interestingly of the Life of Princess Louise.

The Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, is a universal favorite for her bright, happy disposition, and, though the characteristics which earned for her as a girl the nickname of "Her Royal Shyness" still distinguish her in some degree, she plays her part at public ceremonials with quiet grace and charm. It is in the home and intimate social circle that the Duchess is seen at her best. She and the Duke are an exceptionally devoted couple. The best-loved of the Duchess's various homes is the unpretentious ivy-clad Lodge at Sheen, where she spent her honeymoon and where her children were born. In her boudoir there she keeps her girlhood's treasures. The beautiful grounds at Sheen Lodge and the adjacent Richmond Park afford the Duchess opportunities for the open-air life which she loves. Her days are spent in the garden with her little girls, the Ladies Alexandra and Maud Duff, and some hours are usually passed cycling in the park. While in residence for the season at their handsome town house in Portman square, the Duke and Duchess come to Sheen for the week end, and are frequently joined on Sunday by the King and Queen and other members of the royal circle who come down by motor.

In autumn the Duchess quits London and Sheen for Scotland, and some time is usually spent then, or in the spring, at Duff House, Banff, the Duke's

PRINCIPAL FAMILY SEAT.

It is beautifully situated overlooking the Moray Firth, and the park and plantations are fourteen miles in circumference. The late autumn is invariably spent by the Duke and Duchess at Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire. Mar Lodge is a handsome and picturesque house, built with verandas in the Italian style, and has been planned as the noble abode of a Highland chieftain. Here, in the heart of the Highlands, the Duchess plays her role as the wife of "Macduff." While the "chieftain" destracks over the ancestral forest, the Duchess, dressed in the Duff tartan, follows her favorite sport of salmon-fishing above the Lynn o' Dee, often accompanied by her little daughters, who promise also to become expert with the rod and line.

The Duchess joins with the Duke inliking to have everything national about her Highland home. Hangings and coverings of Duff tartan are seen in the rooms, stags' heads and other trophies of the chase adorn the walls, and servants wear the Highland livery. Prominence is also given to paintings of Scottish scenery and events in Scottish history.

It is a far cry from the Deeside Highlands to "London-by-the-sea," but it is there we have next to study the home-life of the Duchess of Fife. When very delicate, some years ago, the Duchess derived great benefit from wintering at Brighton, and so the Duke decided to have a permanent home there. The Duchess loves the sea as she loves the mountains, and the windows of her rooms have the finest which Brighton can offer. She devotes her time largely to outdoor amusements. She has taken to golfing, and is frequently seen on the links. The Duchess was one of the first in the royal family to make a hobby of photography, and she has an interesting collection of views. At her seaside home the Duchess does not do any formal entertaining. She frequently receives visits from her

Fashion

...Talk

FOR SUMMER SHOPPERS.

Very novel velvet pin cushions which might serve for inexpensive prizes, are made in caricature shapes of birds or men.

Red pumps with flat, silk ribbon bows are a novelty. Children's sandals come in white linen, tan leather and soft mouse-colored kid.

A convenience for the traveler or picnicker is made of pigskin and contains a flat tumbler, a folding knife, folding fork and folding corkscrew.

Some very handsome cut steel buttons have round discs of blue and gold enamel in the centres, and a ring of the latter around the outer edge.

The newest thing in low shoes is the strap and buckle fastening. a prominent shoe dealer's window was filled with all kinds and colors of women's Oxfords, with three narrow straps and buckles instead of buttons or laces.

The belts of leather and silk combined are very serviceable, and come in great varieties of color.

Very cool and fresh-looking are the checked voile frocks made over lawn slips and inserted generously with Valenciennes. These may be had ready-made in several colors, and are just the thing to wear in June.

A convenient receptacle for hairpins is a long, oval-shaped basket in china. The two sides almost meet and then flare abruptly toward the ends.

Of colors, blue threatens to be as much the rage as was brown last winter. There are several popular shades, but navy, a new shade of royal, and alicé are the most in vogue.

Some odd dishes in which to serve ice cream are bell-shaped and of fine white porcelain, decorated with a cluster of cherries. These cherries are attached to the dishes in such a manner that they appear to be lying in the saucers which come with the cups.

A travelling bag which is one of the most convenient things in the market is square and deep and made like a box with the cover opening at the centre. It is lined with kid, and by means of straps and compartments there is a place for all the requisites of a traveling outfit. The sides are deep enough so that bottles may be placed in the straps upright, and the cover space is utilized for toilet accessories.

Very long skirts are not now in fashion, and the round length skirts flare as much as possible, and must be very full at the bottom, and also sufficiently ample at the centre of the back.

There are some novel girdles made of wide crepe de chine strips bordered with colored linen tapestry. They are laced at the back with velvet ribbon and are Shirred and hooked at the front.

Little fichu capes and tiny boleros are seen over thin frocks and lingerie waists, and many of the coats are made with short sleeves to show the elaborate cuff below. With these, also, is very generally seen the long wrinkled glove.

A stateroom bag, with brass eyes and hooks with which to fasten it to the door, is made of natural linen or flowered cretonne bound with tape or ribbon. The bag contains four pockets, and loops for bottles.

Girls who can afford many of the beautiful and attractive shirt waist

OF TATTERSALL'S.

There are no betting privileges on the English tracks. The most prominent bookmakers are members of Tattersall's. Every Monday there is a settling day. If bookie or client can't pay, he is debarred from this loose association till he does. There is no legal hold, but the effect is bad on both. The bookie who is barred loses the most lucrative part of his clientele. For a backer to be barred is like being blackballed at a leading club.

Most bookies dub themselves members of Tattersall's ring. This has a deceptive sound, but really means nothing save that he pays the highest admission and operates among the best people. A great many of his bets are "on the nod." None are very small.

There is sometimes a ten-shilling ring—Tattersall's costs a sovereign usually—where bets are taken down to half a crown. Then there is the half-dollar ring, where even smaller wagers can be booked, although the books there don't compete with the agents outside the factories of East Ham, who will take a threepenny bit.

MAKING A BET.

The bookie, as said, has no stand. He has no slate. Consequently there is a babel of bawling: "Two to one bar one, fours bar two, tens any other," is the cry. The backer has to have a chat with half a dozen bookmakers before he knows he is getting decent odds.

He makes his bet, always "straight," except when there is special place betting, as for the Derby, the Hunt Cup, or the Cambridgeshire. He gets in return a ticket with delightful half tones of the firm—that is, the shouter and the penciller. On its face is the number of the coupon, but no indication of the amount bet or the odds obtained.

Confident, the backer approaches the bookmaker after the race. As the book gets the benefit of all errors, these are numerous. Possibly the man with the ticket is told he was on some other horse. He can't do anything beyond rowing a bit. Very often the bookie says, "Six to one, nuthin', we never guy no better nor fours, show the bloke the sheet, Jim." Jim flaunts the record showing the shorter odds, and the unlegalized bookie clears a couple of quid from the unfortunate backer.

EASY FOR THE BOOKIE.

All through, then, it is clear that the bookie has opportunities he does not obtain here. The calling is, for the small fry, far more disreputable. Big inducements must be offered to get a man to run the risk of being caught whelching. That is what it comes to when the talent springs a good thing, for the English bookie is a man of small capital.

There has been many an attempt to suppress the betting evil, which is monstrously prevalent in England. The plan of making it risky certainly does not work, however much it affords a premium for crooks and swindlers. Possibly legislation would be passed protecting the backer, only that such a law would run counter to that peculiar force, "the Non-conformist conscience." Thus matters stand in the present sorry state.

JUSTICE ABUSED.

An extraordinary case of prison maladministration, perhaps unique in its way, has just been brought to light at Cartagena, where an old prisoner named Moreno, condemned in 1867 to twenty-seven years' penal servitude for military desertion and brigandage, has been kept in goal eleven years after the expiry of his sentence in 1894, simply because the original record of the sentence had been lost. Moreno would certainly have died in illegal imprisonment, but the editor of a powerful Madrid newspaper, happening to visit the prison a short time ago, heard from his own lips the story, and its publication caused a popular outcry, which has secured his release.

ensuring sometimes lifelong—parasitis.

The knowledge of these secret drugs (to whose startling effects is no doubt due the traditional influence of the medicine man over African peoples) can never be gained by a white man; bribery and persuasion are alike powerless to procure for him the slightest assistance in the discovery or identification of these potent plants.

Being white, he can not become initiated into the order of medicine men, the charmed circle which for centuries has ruled savage Africa through the power conferred by its jealously guarded command of the drugs in question.

The head-hunting dyak of Borneo, who, by process peculiar to the black races, reduces the head of his slain enemy to the size of a small orange, without spoiling its contour or recognizability, will sometimes sell to a white man a specimen of his grisly skill. But he cannot be prevailed upon to explain the means by which he achieves the result. It is literally a black art, and he intends it to remain so.

Well may the taxidermists of Europe and America puzzle over the tiny proportions of what was once a living, bulky head, and that now, with its long and glossy locks attached, will lie easily in the hollow of a palm. But the head-hunters and head-preserving have been the dyak's trade for ages, and he

KEEPS HIS TRADE SECRETS.

The color line all over the world fences one mystery or another from the curious white. The mango trick of the Indian juggler has maintained its mystery against all the bribes and scrutinies of bewildering Europeans.

And the white visitor to India is no wiser now than he was in the days of Clive, as to the methods by which a half-naked man, squatting on the sunbaked ground of a compound he has never entered before, can produce, from a little heap of earth and a mango stone a green and growing mango tree. It is marvelous, but the heart of the mystery—a mystery as old as the East—is not for the white man.

Even the gypsy, whose taint of black blood is morally traditional—unless his dark skin, raven locks, and coal-black glittering eyes, are to count as traces of a colored origin—has his black secret in his Roman speech.

Though there are only a few hundreds of tents and van-dwelling true Romany in England, there are thousands of mixed gypsy and white blood, and a knowledge of Romany is widespread among them.

But they will not employ or discuss it before a pure-blooded white person. And if any of its words become known, by being adopted into the slang of tramps and other gentry of the canting order, the word is dropped forthwith from the Romany vocabulary and another substituted.

WHERE SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

A bride in Korea must be entirely silent on her marriage day. If she utters a word, or even make a sign, she becomes at once an object of ridicule.

Her silence must be absolute, even in her own room, though her husband may tempt her to break it by coaxing, or by taunts and reproaches, for she knows that all the women servants are lurking about and listening, and even the utterance of a single word would be reported by them and she would lose caste for ever.

Among the highest classes the custom of silence is most rigidly observed. It may be a week, or it may be months, before a husband ever hears his wife's voice, and even then she speaks no more than is really necessary.

With her father-in-law her silence is even stricter, and very often years will pass before she raises her eyes to his, or speaks to him a single word.

amusements. She has taken to golfing, and is frequently seen on the links. The Duchess was one of the first in the royal family to make a hobby of photography, and she has an interesting collection of views. At her seaside home the Duchess does not do any formal entertaining. She frequently receives visits from her sisters and other members of the royal family, and occasionally the King and Queen come

IN A PRIVATE WAY.

In her patronage of philanthropic institutions the Duchess takes a special interest in the Children's Hospital, at which she is a regular visitor and a constant donor of toys and games for the afflicted little ones.

As a mother, the Duchess is devotion itself. Her little girls have been brought up in strict seclusion and are pretty and charming children. They began to cycle as soon as they could be trusted to sit a machine, and are absolutely fearless. They go fishing with their mother, and are indeed inseparable companions. When they were babies the Duchess visited the nurseries at all hours and personally supervised everything, and now she is exercising the same loving care over their pastimes and studies.

The Duchess has from time to time undertaken public duties, especially in connection with Scotland. Immediately after the King's accession, when he was compelled to cancel his engagement to open the Glasgow Exhibition, the Duchess performed the ceremony in His Majesty's place. She has shown her interest in the work of women by becoming president of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women.

TOO MUCH OPERATING.

Says Prof. Schweninger, a German Doctor. 6

Prof. Dr. Ernst Schweninger, leading physician of the great district hospital of Gross-Lichterfelde, near Berlin, refers in his annual report to the subject of modern surgery, in a manner which has created a sensation, both in the medical profession and among the public. Prof. Schweninger, who is better known to the world as Prince Bismarck's medical adviser, defends himself against the reproach that too few operations are performed in the hospital under his charge. His conviction, he says, is that recourse is had to operations far too frequently now-a-days. One disease after another is handed over to operative technique, and the way in which the physician is pushed on one side by the surgical handicraftsman does not seem to him right. Surgery, which sees nothing and knows nothing outside its own narrowly staked-out province, forgets too often that other ways also lead to the goal.

"Step by step," continues Professor Schweninger, "the physician has had to give way before the more fortunate surgeon, whose success is more quickly evident, and we must today quietly look on while frenzy celebrates triumphs where mechanism of the briefest and most generalizing inference takes possession of superstitious spirits."

Among the proofs adduced in support of his point of view, the Professor states:—"The functions of the spleen and the office of the appendix are unknown to us. Therefore they are unnecessary organs, and we cut them out when anything is wrong with them."

Prof. Schweninger also deplores the modern system of specializing in the medical profession. The man, he says, who devotes all his power of work, all his knowledge and capabilities to the treatment of only the eyes, nose, ears, skin, nerves, or other organs, runs a risk of losing feeling, and hence the power to treat human beings. He ceases to be a physician, and becomes a virtuoso.

A stateroom bag, with brass eyelets and hooks with which to fasten it to the door, is made of natural linen or flowered cretonne bound with tape or ribbon. The bag contains four pockets, and loops for bottles.

Girls who can afford many of the beautiful and expensive shirt waist will be interested in boxes in which to keep them. Some of the new ones are covered with pretty chintzes and cretonnes. These boxes are arranged on a table so that they will pull out like drawers.

NEW BELTS AND GIRDLES.

Every day sees a new girdle. The revival of quaint Eton styles is said to be responsible for some of it; but, as a matter of fact, there's simply a fad for them, for they are just as much worn with every other sort of suit and dress. It is really the natural outcome of the ubiquitous wearing of blouses.

A girdle that matches the blouse lengthens the waist line; and one that matches the skirt shortens it; and, as a long-waisted effect is evidently to be desired in these days of straight-front corsets, the girdle more often matches blouse than skirt.

Sometimes it does neither, that is, exactly. For instance, flowered girdles are if not white, like the blouse, and so continue its length of line rather than the skirt's.

Flowered and colored girdles are worn most of all, though with dresses rather than with separate blouses.

Exquisite flowered ribbons are worn tied something like an old-fashioned sash, or made up into a Shirred girdle, or, perhaps, into something between the two, with a short bow (sometimes nothing but knots and ends) set at the back of the girdle.

Flowered silk belts, edged with leather—white or a delicate shade of pink or blue—are new, and are worn with buckles which are covered with the leather. The belts are rather wide—enough to crush down into a narrow line at the back.

Girdles are still high in back, while belts are low, which is the most marked difference between them. For leather belts and silk girdles trade naturally with apparent unconcern, and become leather girdles and silk belts, or mix both materials up, without regard to their character.

Some of the new leather girdles are trimmed with buttons covered with the leather, and some of them fasten with the harness buckle we've worn for years, and somehow can't seem to get along without. Some odd narrow belts are made of the same sort of leathers that the new wrist-bags and purses are made of—soft, mottled kinds, with almost a changeable effect, green and lavender, blue and green and violet and blue being the most popular.

A variation of the Shirred girdle is shirred at intervals all the way round, each row of gathers being put in with a tiny "pinch-heading." Three or four rows are set as close together as possible, and the space between the groups of rows varies from two to three inches.

Shaded ribbons are made up into the prettiest little girdles, the shading being all of one color. Or two, or even three, shades of a color are stitched together and made up.

The newest buckles of silver or gold are broader than long—just a little more broad than square—and are just wide bands of metal left entirely plain, for ribbon marking of your initials, or engraved in old English fashion by hand.

Linen and pique belts and girdles are legion, embroidered in blind embroidery or in the broderie Anglaise patterns, which seem to have turned the embroidery world upside down. Some of the cleverest have tiny watch pockets (the idea borrowed from leather belts) on the left side, with a small flap to button down over your watch, and so minimize the danger of losing it.

would make such a statement as that?"

Mr. Porter challenged Mr. Mackenzie by saying that if he could not prove from the pages of Hansard that that was so, he would resign his seat in Parliament, if Mr. Mackenzie would, on the other hand, agree to resign his seat if Mr. Porter proved that it was on the pages of Hansard. Mr. Mackenzie asserted that if Mr. Porter could prove his point he would resign his seat the next moment, and he added that he would take the first opportunity in the House of Commons to ask Mr. Porter to substantiate his statement.

WHERE AUTHORITIES DIFFER.

Says the Toronto Telegram:

"The Autonomy bill enables Archbishop Langevin and other ecclesiastical plotters to employ the State's power of taxation for the purpose of forcing upon an unwilling people clerical schools—Church schools—schools that are as completely subject to the church as are the separate schools of Ontario."

Says Premier Laurier, who created the Western "separate schools":

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am quite willing to admit that we have a very good school system working in the Territories to-day; we have an excellent system. I think that in a good many respects, with regard to a very great number of phases of the educational system, that our law is as good as in any part of the Dominion."

It is this system, and no more than this, that the Autonomy bills continue

Guelph Herald.

Norway is looking for a new king. Applicants are requested to state age, experience and salary expected.

Hamilton Spectator.

Perhaps you may have noticed that their Russian nibs who are in favor of going on with the war are in St. Petersburg, several thousand miles from Tog and Oyama.

Hamilton Times.

Billy MacLean, the bluffer, who almost daily challenged some member to resign and contest an election on the autonomy bills, but who faked when London and North Oxford were opened, is discharging language at the suffering Londoners. But he wouldn't risk resigning.

Montreal Herald.

"Postponed on account of rain" is never heard in the June wedding schedule. If the ball players had the courage of their convictions to the same extent, the small boys would be pleased.

Exchange.

Before the Kaiser goes moneymaking with Norway he should remember what happened to Russia.

Sweat Pads for horses, all sizes and prices right, at GREY LION HARDWARE.

factory in good physical condition, receives no pay for his extra care and labor. He then argues that it does not pay him to do this as he receives no more for his share of the finished product than does his neighbor who takes little or no care of his raw material. All share alike according to quantity and regardless of quality. This is manifestly unfair and retards improvement in Canadian dairy products. Grading and testing would seem to be the remedy for this.

Incidentally the patrons of cream-collecting creameries can produce a better quality of cream by using the hand separator and cooling the cream after separating. The present would seem to be a favorable time to purchase separators as the various companies have a "rate war" on and prices are reduced about one-third.

The labor problem is also a difficult one for dairy farmers. Especially is the milking of cows a serious question. We had hoped to have a milking machine installed in the dairy stable at the College before the excursions began in June, but it looks now as though we should be disappointed. The firm from whom we expected to get the machine, is making some improvement in the apparatus, which they do not expect to have completed for some time yet. We feel confident, however, that a practical milking machine will be placed on the market in the near future. In the meantime dairy farmers should not grow discouraged as dairying is and will continue to be the best paying branch of agriculture throughout a term of years.

The Winnipeg Tribune chides its neighbor, The Telegram, for criticism of Mr. Robert Reford, Chairman of the Transportation Commission. Mr. Reford said that more information was needed in regard to the Hudson's Bay route and the Telegram regarded this as hostility to it. "The Hudson's Bay route," The Tribune says, "may be all right, and just the thing for the country, but it scarcely looks as if the weight of evidence so far produced would warrant any large expenditure of public money without further investigation. To Manitoba and westerners generally a short route to Great Britain via Hudson's Bay is certainly a most attractive idea but before embarking our money in the enterprise it would be well to have such an investigation made as will remove any doubts whatever of the absolute feasibility of the scheme. The west has got beyond the stage of being swept off its feet by any mere cry, and there need be no feeling against Mr. Reford for desiring the fullest information."

An old time quack compounded his "sympathetic ointment" according to the following prescription: "Take mosse of a dead man's head, two one; man's grease, one one; mummia, man's blood, of each half an one; linseed oil, twenty-two one; oyle of roses, bolearmenick, of each an one. Set them together in a mortar till it be fine leuke an ointment; keep it in a box." Then all the sick person needed was the weapon with which a man had been stricken. This he anointed with the ointment, pressed to the wound and was well again, or should have been.

No Fire Within.

Times have changed. Our fathers for some strange reason preferred a cold meeting house to one which was warmed by artificial heat. When a stove was put into the Old South church, Boston, in 1783, says J. H. Crandon, a newspaper of contemporary date contained this significant lament:

Extinct the sacred fire of love.
Our zeal grown cold and dead,
In the house of God we fixed a stove
To warm us in their stead.

Folly of Longevity.

The centenarian is a man who has mistaken quantity for quality. The centenarian's life is not always life at all. It is sometimes no more than a bad habit. They live longest who live least.

Guessed It the First Time.

"Pa," said little Willie, who had been reading a treatise on phrenology, "what is a bump of destructiveness?"

"Why—er—a railroad collision, I suppose."

From the Courtroom.

Judge—Raise your hand to take the oath. (The witness puts up the left one.) Judge—Not that one. Witness—Which one?—Lustige Blatter.

Nervous Women

Their Sufferings Are Usually Due to Uterine Disorders Perhaps Unsuspected

A MEDICINE THAT CURES



Can we dispute the well-known fact that Canadian women are nervous?

How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly;" or, "Don't speak to me." Little things annoy you and make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability. Spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the ovaries and between the shoulders. Loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia. A tendency to cry at the least provocation. All this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Lelah Stowell, of 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Your medicine is indeed a Godsend to suffering women, and I only wish that they all knew what it can do for them and there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, extreme nervousness and excruciating headaches, but a few bottles of your Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy and I do not know what sickness is, and I have enjoyed the best of health now for over four years. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has sent sunshine into thousands of homes and hearts."

Will not the volumes of letters from women made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince all women of its virtues? Surely you cannot wish to remain sick and weak and discouraged, exhausted each day, when you can be as easily cured as other women.

Metzler..... 24 130
Farmers Friend..... 25 110
Farmers' Choice..... 26 90

It Comes From the Florentines, Who Got It From Greece.

Did modern football, the Rugby game, travel to England from the Italy of the renaissance and does its history reach back to ancient Greece? A recent writer says: "Probably not more than a few votaries of Rugby football are aware that we have to thank Florentine athletes for the invention of the game and for its introduction into Great Britain. Rugby school was founded somewhere about 1567. It was one of the direct results of what has been called the Florentine or Tuscan fever in England, which set in late in the Italian renaissance. Not only did men of letters come over and settle in England's centers of learning and create others, but many Florentines versed in the theory and practice of polite culture came as well. The game of calcio came to Florence by way of Greece. Something of the sort had figured among the less important games at Olympia. The principal Florentine ground was the Piazza di Santa Croce, where upon the wall of the Palazzo Giulio Parrigi is still to be seen the disk from which the line dividing the ground was drawn across the open square. The ball was of leather, containing an inflated bladder, and apparently was the exact size, weight and shape of the Rugby ball of today."

Il calcio consisted of a friendly contest between two equal sides of players called schiera azzura and schiera rossa—blues and reds. The number of players varied according to the size of the ground or the importance of the encounter. In the Piazza di Santa Croce the sides were twenty to twenty-seven strong, while on the public open sports ground at Peretola they totaled as many as sixty each. Originally the players were required to be of noble or gentle blood or such as had gained distinction and rank in the profession of arms. Each man had to be of unblemished reputation and of graceful figure and possessed of accomplished manners.

In addition to the actual players were presidents, standard bearers, judges, an umpire, pages and other officials, all "without reproach, worthy of the city and courteous in manner." The costumes of the players were tight fitting drawers and tunics of silk, with feathered caps, all richly embroidered in gold and silver. Leather shoes were worn. The teams were divided into four classes: Forwards, whose places were near the dividing line and whose work was to keep the ball in play; halfbacks, stationed behind the forwards, in order to return the ball to play; three-quarter backs, who were strong kickers and played straight on the ball, and goal keepers, placed at the flags, or boundary, to stop the ball passing."

Madagascar Etiquette.

A French conjurer many years ago during a performance at the court of Madagascar asked the queen through an interpreter if she would taste a glass of wine. On her refusal the conjurer, with simulated anger, emptied the glass over her, and the contents dropped in the shape of a rose into her majesty's lap. The court functionaries were so indignant at this proceeding that they jumped up from their seats, insisted upon the queen leaving the apartment and charged the performer with high treason. The unfortunate man had to be protected by the native troops from the fury of the populace and was compelled to leave the capital before daybreak.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR, WHEN BURNING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND DURABILITY SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of *Pat. H. Fletcher*

BY-LAW NO.

PASSED THE DAY OF

A.D. 1905.

A By-law to authorize the construction and installation by the Town of Napanee of an Electric Light Plant, and the purchase of the necessary land, and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, and to provide for the issue of debentures of the said Town to the amount of \$35,000.00 and to raise the sum required therefor.

Whereas it is advisable that the municipal council of the corporation of the Town of Napanee should construct an Electric Light Plant for the Town of Napanee, not to exceed in cost the sum of \$35,000.00.

And whereas in order thereto it will be necessary to borrow and to issue debentures of the said municipality for the sum of \$35,000.00, as hereinbefore provided (which is the amount of the debt intended to be created by this By-law) the proceeds of the said debentures to be applied to the purpose aforesaid and to no other.

And whereas it is desirable to issue the said debentures at one time and to make the principal of the said debt repayable by yearly sums during the period of thirty years, being the currency of said debentures; said sums being of such respective amounts that the aggregate amount payable in each year for principal and interest in respect of said debt shall be as nearly as possible equal to the amount so payable in each of the other twenty-nine years of said period, as shown in Schedule "A" hereto annexed.

And whereas the total amount required by "The Municipal Act" to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said debt and interest, as hereinafter provided, is \$2,024.05.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the Town of Napanee according to the last revised assessment roll is \$995,704.

And whereas the amount of the existing debenture debt of the said municipality is \$40,708.20, whereof no amount of principal or no amount of interest are in arrear.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee enacts as follows:

1. The Municipal Council of the said Town of Napanee, shall expend a sum not exceeding the sum of \$35,000.00 in the construction and installation of an Electric Light Plant for the said Town of Napanee, and for the purchase of the necessary land, and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, and for the purpose of raising the said sum, debentures of the said Town to the amount of \$35,000.00, as aforesaid in sums of not less than \$100.00 each shall be issued on the first day of September, A.D. 1905, each of which debentures shall be dated on the date of the issue thereof, and shall be payable within thirty years thereafter, namely, on the first day of September, A.D. 1935, at the Merchants Bank of Canada, in the said Town of Napanee,

2. Each of the said debentures shall be signed by the Mayor of the said Town of Napanee or by some other person authorized by By-law to sign the same, and by the Treasurer of the said Town of Napanee and the Clerk shall attach thereto the Corporate Seal of the municipality.

3. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable yearly, at the said Merchants Bank of Canada, on the first day of September in each and every year, during the currency thereof, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the said interest, which coupons shall be signed by the Mayor and the Treasurer of the said Town of Napanee.

4. During the currency of the said debentures, there shall be raised annually by special rate, on all the rateable property in the said Town of Napanee, the sum of \$2,024.05, for the purpose of paying the amount due in each of the said years for principal and interest, in respect of the said debt, as shown in Schedule "A" attached hereto.

5. This By-law shall take effect on the day of the date of the final passing thereof.

6. The votes of the Electors of the said Town of Napanee, shall be taken on this By-law on Friday, the Seventh day of July next, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, by the following Deputy Returning Officers, and at the following places, that is to say:

West Ward No. 1, at Frank Bowen's residence, C. W. Bowen, D. R. O.

West Ward No. 2, at J. H. Clapp's residence, Geo. Vanalstine, D. R. O.

Centre Ward No. 1, at Town Hall

THE TOMBSTONE CENSOR.

We See That De-Uncumber Inscription Marks the Cemetery.

A tombstone censor is employed by most large cemeteries. It is the duty of this man to see that nothing unseemly in the way of a tombstone is put up.

A young engineer in a Norristown mill was killed by the explosion of a boiler, and the family of this young man, believing that the mill owners had known all along that the boiler was defective, actually had carved on the tombstone the sentence, "Murdered by his masters." The tombstone censor, of course, refused to sanction such an epitaph.

On the death of a certain noted prize fighter the surviving brother of the man wanted to put in a glass case beside the grave a championship belt, four medals, a pair of gloves and other trophies of the ring. But the censor's negative was firm.

A widow who believed that the physician was responsible for her husband's death wished to put on the tomb, "He employed a cheap doctor," but the tombstone censor showed her that such an inscription would lay her open to heavy damages for libel.

Atheists sometimes direct in their wills that shocking blasphemies be carved on their monuments. The censor, however, sees to it that these blasphemies do not disfigure the cemetery.

UNCANNY EYES.

Some of the Queer Things Brought Up In Deep Sea Soundings.

They caught one fish far down in the Caribbean that had no eyes at all nor any places for eyes, but long antennae ran out from its nose by which it felt its way and found its food. In the next haul was a fish with two convex lenses in place of eyes. These lenses were highly polished or burnished. They were of a golden hue, and they gleamed in the sunlight like jewels. Another fish, big fellow, had eyes which grew on stems or stalks that stuck out six inches from its head. Then came one with an eye that grew on a long stem like a lily stem, quite eighteen inches from the nose, and the professor said that it was an eye made for poking itself into other fishes' business. The stem was flexible and waved backward and forward or bent with its own weight, and sometimes the fish traveled with the eye doubled under it about the middle of its body or trailing in the sand or mud.

Some of the eyes when put into sea water in the dark shape like lanterns. Others of the fishes had brilliant spots along their sides that emitted a ghostly radiance, and they seemed to have lighted portholes or windows like a slender steamer rushing through the seas after night.—St. Nicholas.

PEWS IN CHURCHES.

At First They Were Allowed Only as Personal Favors.

Private pews, first allowed as personal favors, appeared in churches in the reign of Henry VIII. In spite of the stout opposition of Sir Thomas More and others they gained ground under Elizabeth and Charles I, and after the restoration came into increased favor and use among well to do citizens who claimed and enjoyed—

*** the Sunday due.

Or slumbering in an upper pew.

Swift humorously described how one was appropriately made out of a large wooden bedstead, and in early Georgian times news were to be found thus:

The Easy, Pleasant, Certain Way to Cure

CONSTIPATION

The most convincing proof in the world that Fruit-atives do cure Constipation is the honest testimony of people these wonderful little tablets HAVE CURED.

"I have used Fruit-atives with great benefit. They are a grand medicine for Constipation and Stomach Troubles. I would not be without them in the house, they are so good."

MRS. KATE KURTZ, Dasaville, Ont.

Fruit-atives
or Fruit Liver Tablets.
At Druggists. Get a box.
Manufactured by Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS.—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

CURIOS WAGERS.

Freak Bets Won and Lost by the Conservative Briton.

In the year 1787 a farmer laid a wager that he would eat two dozen penny mutton pies and drink a gallon of ale in half an hour, a feat which he easily performed well within the specified limit. In about half an hour afterward he devoured a threepenny loaf and a pound of cheese and then attacked a leg of pork. A few years later, when the prince regent was enlivening Brighton with his vagaries, the notorious Sir John Lade made his celebrated wager that he would carry Lord Cholmondeley on his back twice around the Steine. As Sir John was short and his opponent tall, much curiosity was aroused, and many spectators, including ladies, came out to see, but were all balked of the spectacle by the knight declining to bear the nobleman except in the minimum of clothing, declaring that there was nothing in the conditions calling upon him to carry extra weight. Of quite another kind, says the Queen, was the wagering by a gentleman that he would stand all day upon London bridge with a trayful of new sovereigns, but be unable to sell them at a penny a piece, and, like Sir John Lade, he won his wager. Fancy dress balls are still a favorite amusement with women and men

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napane.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napane.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE ——————

—4-21 YEARS IN NAPANE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napane.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.

H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE

Bankers

West Ward, C. W. Bowen, D. R. O.
West Ward No. 2, at J. H. Clapp's
residence, Geo. Vanalline, D. R. O.
Centre Ward No. 1, at Town Hall,
Chas. Walters, D. R. O.
Centre Ward No. 2, at E. B. Hem-
street's residence, Patrick Gleeson, D.
R. O.

East Ward, James Perry's Office,
James Perry, D. R. O.

7. On Thursday, the sixth day of
July, A.D. 1905, the Mayor of the
said Town of Napane, shall attend at
the Council Chamber at 12 o'clock noon
to appoint persons to attend at the
various polling places aforesaid, and at the
final summing up of the votes by
the Clerk on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing
the passing of this By-law, respectively.

8. The Clerk of the council of the
said Town of Napane, shall attend at
his office in the Town Hall, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the
eighth day of July, A.D. 1905, to
sum up the votes for and against the
By-law.

Dated at the Town Hall, in the Town
of Napane, the _____ day of
A.D. 1905.

Mayor,
Clerk.

SCHEDULE "A".

Referred to in the foregoing By-law
shewing how the amount of \$35,000.00
thereby required to be raised annually
by special rate is apportioned.

Year	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1906	\$ 624.05	\$140.00	\$204.05
1907	649.01	137.04	204.05
1908	674.07	134.08	204.05
1909	701.00	132.00	204.05
1910	729.10	129.05	204.05
1911	756.22	126.03	204.05
1912	783.32	123.43	204.05
1913	810.42	120.83	204.05
1914	838.00	119.09	204.05
1915	865.22	115.83	204.05
1916	923.75	110.00	204.05
1917	960.71	109.34	204.05
1918	996.13	104.92	204.05
1919	1030.08	104.07	204.05
1920	1066.00	103.39	204.05
1921	1121.89	100.10	204.05
1922	1168.53	98.22	204.05
1923	1215.00	96.45	204.05
1924	1264.22	95.03	204.05
1925	1314.78	93.27	204.05
1926	1367.38	91.07	204.05
1927	1422.00	89.09	204.05
1928	1478.05	87.19	204.05
1929	1538.13	85.92	204.05
1930	1599.04	84.41	204.05
1931	1663.04	82.42	204.05
1932	1730.49	80.30	204.05
1933	1799.42	78.01	204.05
1934	1871.34	75.71	204.05
1935	1946.21	73.04	204.05

\$35,000.00

Take Notice that the above is a
true copy of a proposed By-law which
has been taken into consideration, and
which will be finally passed, by the
Council of the Municipality of the
Town of Napane, in the event of the
assent of the electors being obtained
thereto after one month from the first
publication in the Napane Beaver and
Napane Express, the date of which
first publication was 2d June, A.D.
1905, and that the votes of the electors
of the said municipality will be
taken thereon on the day and at the
hours and places therein fixed.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

Take notice that the following are
the estimates of the intended expenditure
under the foregoing By-law:-

Land, Building and Smoke Stack	\$ 5,000.00
Engine, Boilers, Pump and Piping	8,500.00
Generators, Exciters and Switch Board	4,500.00
Arc Light Equipment	2,000.00
Meters	1,000.00
Transformers	1,500.00
Poles, Line, Fixtures and wires	7,500.00
Engineering, Contingencies, etc.	5,000.00
	\$35,000.00

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk.

Standard.

Lucrezia Borgia.

Lucrezia Borgia was a singularly
beautiful woman, with gray eyes and
yellow hair. It was said of her that
her upper eyelids drooped over more
than half the iris, so as to give the
eye a languid expression. She had a
peculiar trick of looking steadily side-
ways at those with whom she con-
versed, and this peculiarity invariably
excited distrust in those who observed it.
She was singularly gifted in con-
versation and repartee and could hold
her own in any company.

was appropriately made out of a large
wooden bedstead, and in early Geor-
gian times pews were to be found fur-
nished with sofas and tables and pro-
vided with fireplaces.

Bishop Eden states that in one case a
livery servant entered the pew of his
master between prayers and sermon
with sherry and light refreshments.
Thickly curtained or highly partitioned
box pews were so numerous in some
churches at one time that the poor were
practically excluded or thrust back into
comfortless sittings in the coldest and
darkest parts of the church, where they
could hear little of the service.—London
Telegraph.

BATHING IN THE SEA.

It Originated In England In the Eighteenth Century.

Sea bathing had its origin in England
before 1750, when Dr. Richard Russell
published his treatise on the virtues of
sea water. The healing virtues of
the sea bath were not understood, nor
was the practice of sea bathing generally
resorted to. There seems to have
existed a horror of the sea; indeed,
in mediaeval times a compulsory
dip in its waters was a sentence often
passed on the public offender. In the
earlier decades of the eighteenth century
western Europe suffered heavily
under "king's evil," the popular name
for that tuberculous affection which
scoured all classes from peer to peasant.

Dr. Russell, a Sussex practitioner,
had observed that dwellers on the
coast used to drink of the sea water,
bathe in it, even wash their sores in
it and bind them up with sea weed.
Having satisfied himself as to the
efficacy of the practice he began to
prescribe for his patients with most
satisfactory results. His treatise re-
sulted in the coasts becoming largely
patronized by the ailing, and the demand
for seaside lodgings was soon a
growing quantity. This gradually
spread to the continent. Then people
commenced to see that fresh water
was a good thing, and the vital impor-
tance of the skin as an excretor of
waste was greatly emphasized somewhat
later (in 1834), when the morning
"tub" was instituted and has since ac-
quired a worldwide reputation.

OLD JEWISH TRADITION.

The Way the Israelites of Old Lost Their Third Eye.

The Jews of eastern Palestine and
Asia Minor have a queer tradition
which has survived from ancient times
and tells of a remote period in their
history when every fully developed Is-
raelite was equipped with three perfect
eyes. The two main optics were situ-
ated in the front part of the head, just
as eyes are today, but the third was
located in the back part of the head
just above the nape of the neck in the
edge of the hair. This wonderful third
eye in man was not "evolved" out of
existence, but was closed by divine in-
junction on the day when Moses was
given the tables of stone on Sinai.

You remember that God's command
on the day that the tables were renewed
was to the effect that no man should
be seen in the vicinity of the holy
mount. (See Ex. xxiv, 3.) The believ-
ers in the three eye tradition say that
Moses supplemented God's com-
mand by ordering the faithful who
were encamped in the valley to turn
their heads from the mountain. This
they did, but took good care to uncover
the eye that was situated in the back
of the head. Moses, noticing this show
of duplicity on the part of his follow-
ers, asked God to close the third, or rear,
eye, and since that day the Israelites,
in common with the remainder of hu-
manity, have been forced to depend on
two eyes only.

like Sir John Lade, he won his wager.
Fancy dress balls are still a favorite
amusement with people, and many
quaint and curious designs are to be
seen at such assemblies, but here again
there is nothing new, for, to quote but
one instance, in 1806 a curious wager
was laid between two gentlemen as to
who should assume the most singular
character. The winner paraded with
his coat and waistcoat decorated with
bank notes of different values, a row
of five guinea notes and a netted purse
of gold adorned his hat, while on his
head appeared a piece of paper with the
words "John Bull." The loser would
certainly appear to have been more
original still, for he appeared dressed
like a woman on one side, one-half of
his face being painted and the other
half blackened to resemble that of a
negro. On one leg he wore a silk stocking
and a slipper and on the other half
a pair of linen breeches, a boot and
spur, while he was also adorned with
half a long-tailed linen coat.—London
Standard.

One of the most helpful books to keep
upon your table, ready to be consulted
as you read other books, is a biograph-
ical dictionary. Then when you come to
some historical character about whom
your knowledge is a little faded, it will
require but a moment to refresh
your memory and make your reading
more intelligent. You have a right to the
acquaintance of these distinguished
men and women and should keep up at
least friendly relations with them, if
for no other reason than in gratitude
for what they have done to make your
life pleasant.—St. Nicholas.

Content.

The fountain of content must spring
up in the mind, and he who has so lit-
tle knowledge of human nature as to
seek happiness by changing anything
but his own disposition will waste his
life in fruitless efforts and multiply
the griefs which he purposes to re-
move.—Johnson.

Practice Makes Perfect.

"I suppose your friend Littlebat stut-
ters as badly as ever?"

"Oh, no; he's quite an adept at it
now."

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

BARRISTERS, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

 DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the
out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker
and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to
my office in Napane, I will do my best
to please them. All work guaranteed first
class. 4

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Express Office, Napane
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
141 MARLBANK.

THE RACCOON.

In the spring he starves,
He hibernates in winter.
During the summer and fall he
feasts.

His coat is much sought for various
purposes.

In captivity he is most engaging and
appealing.

The courageous raccoon is game only
in the autumn.

He can always whip a dog of his own
size and weight.

Though called carnivorous, he has a
weakness for peanuts.

Though the size of a very large cat,
he is allied to the bear.

In eating corn he bends it down, tearing
open the husk as does the hog.

Their treecrop tendency may be ob-
served in the zoo's famous honey locust.

He comes from the woods to rob the
cornfield, destroying much more than
he eats.

REASON NO 21 WHY YOU SHOULD USE Red Rose Tea

Because it is perfectly clean.

Wouldn't you like to know that the tea you drink
has not been touched by human hand since it was plucked
on the plantation?

This is what you get in Red Rose Tea. The old
method of rolling and packing tea by hand has been
entirely done away with on the tea estates where Red
Rose Tea is produced. There, as well as in the blending
and packing rooms, machinery—scrupulously clean
machinery—is used exclusively.

Red Rose Tea is never touched by hand after being
plucked.

This fact alone will help you enjoy drinking it.
The Blue Label is recommended.

T. M. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N.B.
BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

Some Good People

still follow antiquated methods of raising cake, biscuit, bread and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda.

They do not know that these articles as now sold in the groceries are almost anything else but cream of tartar and soda.

The best housekeepers use the Royal Baking Powder instead. Its scientific composition insures uniform results. Only by its use can the finest flavored, most wholesome cake, biscuit and pastry be produced. To any housekeeper who has not used the Royal Baking Powder we would like to send our Cook Book, free. Mark your request "For instruction."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

YOUR BLOOD VESSELS.

Keep Them Sound, and You Have the Basis of Life.

Every eye sees it; earnest scientists studied much; they may discover the elixir or the force which shall give us the energy, the vitality and the appearance of youth. A German who has been struggling with the subject is convinced that the secret lies in keeping sound our blood vessels. We are just as old as our hearts, he declares, and this is no pretty poetical sentiment, but a cold, scientific fact. As years creep on our arteries and the heart lose vigor, and we then begin to "age." Now, we can train this organ, it appears, to work better than it does. Like an old clock, if treated judiciously it will go on as well as a new one, but if it does not do to give it any of the liberties of the latter. We must carefully regulate the exercise we take, the food we eat, the mental efforts we make, the muscular work we do. We should neither walk too much nor too little. We should get as much air as possible and never oversleep. We should never giddle, still less should we be rash about colds, fatigue, and so on.—London World.

Napanee Model School.

HONOR ROLL FOR MAY.

Entrance—Lena Herrington, Lucy Murphy, Stella Douglas, Alma Storms, Loraine Pybus, Jean Gibson, Aubrey Cowan, Nellie Soby, Nellie Gibson, Annie Hooper, Netah Smith, Hazel Gibbard, Helona Merrin, Hazel Leonard, Joseph Murphy, Stanhope Anderson, Orval Madden.

Jr. IV.—E. Morden, P. LaDley, J. Webdale, M. Trumper, L. Scott, F. Clark, H. Root, M. Nolan, W. Stark, G. Anderson, N. Davis, N. Johnston, L. Graham.

Sr. III.—Lulu Hill, Bessie Conger, Florence Blair, Nellie Gordon, Bruce Johnston, Laura Loucks, George Masters, Grace Dryden, Herbie Wilson, Dorothy Vanalstine, Hazel Gordon, Maggie McMillan, Marjorie Gibson, Huber Hardy, Grant Dickenson, Ada Brown, Edna Johnston, Darlo Gibson, Evelyn Gleeson, Vidor Lasher, Fronia Croen, Mabel Hurst, George Grange, Clayton Stevens, Anne Richardson, Charlie Fitzpatrick, Alice Wheeler, Edna Laidley.

Jr. III.—J. Soby, B. Stark, E. Colling, A. Sanford, J. Cleall, G. Clarke, A. Reid, G. Down, D. Ham, K. Hunter, I. Lawson, R. Fletcher, R. Wilson, E. Newport, R. Minchinton, P. Thompson, D. Smith, W. Card.

Sr. II.—F. Leonard, N. Vandusen, A. Anderson, M. Chalmers, M. Sayers, W. Briggs, A. Moore, A. Dickens, L. Peterson, G. Walker, K. Kimmerly, K. Ham, Mabel Edwards, H. Frizzell, Myrtle Edwards, H. Kelly, W. Jewell.

Jr. II.—M. Hart, G. Bartlett, D. Vanalstine, K. Green, P. Goode, E. Fraher, B. Wilson, L. Vanalstine.

Sr. Pt. II.—Whifford Sorms, Czech Harshaw, Harvey Belcher, Jean Daly, Marie McNeil, Gordon Miller, Hugh Markele, Irene Wagner, Harold Herrington, Ruth Gordon, Anna Fitzpatrick, Hazel Vanalstine, Louise Harshaw, Maggie Gleeson, Carmen Mills, Beegie Willis, Garnet Sorms, Freddie Walker.

Jr. Pt. II.—Fred Cliff, Floyd Whitmarsh, Helen Lloyd, Eva Evans, Helen Vanalstine, Graham Frazer.

Grade I. A.—S. Scott, G. Wilson, K. Wilson, B. Chalmers, L. Herring, H. Walker, H. Loucks, H. Davis, D. VanVolkenburg.

B.—R. Bartlett, B. Sager, C. Sorms, V. Hall, J. Vrooman, L. Wartman, H. McGuire, H. Evans, J. VanAlstine.

EASTWARD.

Jr. III. A.—Louise Richards, Grace Ward, Minnie Rankin, Madge Rankin, Carrie Cowan, Mildred Vaughan, Frances Wagner, Olive Wagner, Dora Morrison, Harold Mount, Clarence Duncan, Jessie Vanalstine, Cecil Wilson, Charles Norris, Edwin Geroux, Martin Ketcheson.

B.—Lucy Clancy, Lou Meng, Laura Vire, Nellie Root, Myrtle Baker, Helen Taylor, Edna VanLaven, Nellie Morden, Bina Mills.

Sr. II.—Arthur Bland, Pearl Pendleton, Annie Irving, Sidney Lard, Anthony Moore, Stewart Johnston.

Jr. II.—A.—E. King, N. Carnahan, H. Bruton, H. Hawgood, B. Crook, R. Lester, C. Perry, L. Vanalstine, E. Dubo, G. Metzler, E. Norris, H. MacLean, J. Loucks, G. Campbell, L. Miles, E. McMillan, L. Stilley, R. Loucks, D. Smith, V. Perry, C. Knight, L. McCabe, V. Kenny, P. Lucas, E. P. Martin, M. Mills, M. Laird, J. Irving, S. Wheeler, W. Duncan.

Jr. II.—H.—H. Baker, C. Wheeler, W. Kingley, M. Richards, N. Mann, G. Cox, C. Chalmers, L. Trumper, F. Denison, G. Hamlin, P. Graham, W. Dibbin, N. Root, D. Smith, G. Wagner, G. Davis, Letta Pendleton, E. Smith, A. Vance.

The short list perished within which it

proved fatal to a fowl was fourteen minutes, while a dog expired in two hours and eighteen minutes. Nicholson relates an account of an elephant which succumbed to a bite in three hours.—*Atlanta Bazaar Patrika*.

Prof. Henry Miers, in lecturing to a London audience recently, said that there was no knowledge of the depth to which the South African diamond mines could be worked. The deeper they go the richer they become. Work can be carried on now to a depth of 2,500 feet. It is thought that it might be continued to a depth of 5,000 or even 10,000 feet, if the engineering difficulties could be overcome.

THE WEARING OF SHOES.

A Custom That Is Almost as Old as the Race Itself.

What is regarded as the earliest reference to shoes is found in the Old Testament where Abraham refuses to take as much as a shoe latchet from the king of Sodom. Among the Jews the shoe played an important part in many social usages. When buying or selling land it was customary to deliver a shoe, and the act of throwing down a shoe on territory implied occupancy. The finding of sandals on Egyptian mummies proves that the wearing of shoes is almost as old as the race itself. In Venice in the seventeenth century every lady of any pretension to fashion or position wore what were called "choppines," high clogs or pattens, to elevate them from the ground. Thomas Coryat, a traveler who visited Venice in 1611, says of them: "They are so common in Venice that no woman goeth without either in her house or abroad. It is a thing made of wood and covered with leather in sundry colors—some white, some red, some yellow. Many of them are curiously painted; some also of them have I seen fairly gilt. There are many of these choppines of a great height—even half a yard high—and by how much the nobler a woman is by so much the higher are her choppines. All their gentlewomen and most of their wives and widows that are of any wealth are assisted or supported either by men or women when they walk abroad, to the end that they may not fall."

SERPENT EATING SNAKE.

A Venomous Reptile That Will Attack Man or Beast.

The serpent eating snake, or king of serpents (*Ophiophagus* *clausus*) found in Burma, is among the most interesting of our venomous snakes and the only really aggressive member of the ophidians readily attacking any man or animal that happens its way. The female is especially irritable during the season of maturation, and an adult snake attains a length of from twelve to fifteen feet, is superlatively swift and active and possesses a poison fang three inches in length and charged with a very powerful venom. It will be admitted that *Ophiophagus* *clausus*, *Naja* *bungaricus* or serpentivore, as it is also called, is a foe that had better be avoided.

While being neither an arboreal nor a water snake, the *Ophiophagus* *clausus* climbs trees with facility and takes to water readily, swimming with great agility and skill. Its poison is as deadly fangs effect as that of the lesser hooded snake. The *Ophiophagus* *clausus* also carries a hood, the cobra, but it is believed that the action of the venom is not quite so rapid.

The shortest period within which it proved fatal to a fowl was fourteen minutes, while a dog expired in two hours and eighteen minutes. Nicholson relates an account of an elephant which succumbed to a bite in three hours.—*Atlanta Bazaar Patrika*.

VINE COVERED BUILDINGS.

If, as some say, ninety-nine out of a hundred American buildings are commonplace or ugly, it is a good thing to cover the walls completely, but when we have a piece of architecture that is a joy to everybody something which we can readily take pride in, should never be allowed to cover it entirely. In such a case the beauty of the vine is its aspiration, its incompleteness. This is particularly true of a beautiful church, and the right relation of architecture and foliage is well understood in England, but not in this



When a woman gives up it is because she has gone to the utmost limit of strength and endurance. It is a marvel how women will stagger on under the daily household burdens when the whole body is racked with pain.

For the nervous, run-down condition which so many women experience, as a result of overstrain in household cares, there is no medicine can equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the weak stomach by curing diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood of poisons which cause rheumatism and other painful diseases. It nourishes the nerves, and builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for weakness, nervousness and debility.

"I want the whole world to know what Dr. Pierce's medicines have done for me," writes Mrs. Helen Hart, of Buffalo, N. Y. "I was one of the ill of woman's life. My lungs and throat troubled me besides, and I had rheumatism. About a year ago I had to give up work I was so bad. I had heard so much about your medicine I thought I would try it. I took four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and by the time I had taken half of the first bottle I began to gain, and kept on getting better. And now I have no more of my old ailments and am entirely cured of rheumatism. I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing envelope. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CHEERFUL MAN.

All Dooms Fly Open Wide to Him Who Radiates Sunshine.

"Fate itself has to concede a great many things to the cheerful man." The man who persistently faces the sun so that all shadows fall behind him, the man who keeps his machinery well lubricated with love and good cheer, can withstand the hard jolts and disappointments of life infinitely better than the man who always looks at the dark side. The man who loves shadow, who dwells forever in the gloom, a pessimistic man, has very little power in the world as compared with a bright, sunny soul.

The world makes way for the cheerful man; all doors fly open to him who radiates sunshine. He does not need an introduction; like the sunlight, he is welcome everywhere.

A cheerful disposition is not only a joy; it is also a great health tonic. A depressed mind makes the system more susceptible to disease; encourages its development because it kills the powers of resistance. A cheerful soul is a model disease, and it is well known among the clowns that there is a great element of recovery from exhausting fevers of a bright, sunny soul than of a gloomy, de-pendent one. "Cheerfulness is health; melancholy, disease." Gloom and depression feed disease and hasten its development. Success,

A Coiled Spring Wire Fence
With large, stiff stay wires, makes a perfect fence

Not one pound of soft wire enters into the construction of

THE FROST. The uprights are immovably locked to the running wires with **THE FROST WEDGE-LOCK**, making an absolutely Stock-proof Fence. The Locks bind without kinking, or crimping either the stays or lateral wires. Will not slip, and our new method of enamelling and baking prevents rust, which adds greatly to the appearance of the fence. Make no mistake. Buy **THE FROST**. It is the heaviest and the best. For sale by

A recent offering was drawn in far church pews in the barmal room, but the church was being repaired and could only hold half of them.

"Sergeant major," shouted the colonel, "tell all the people you don't want to go to church to fall out on the reverse bank."

Of course a large number quickly

EAGLE HILL.

June 6th.—We are having a deal of rainy weather, everything is growing nicely, occasional frost at night.

Loads of fishermen from Denbigh and Vennachar have been camped at Thirty Island Lake.

Meers, W. and J. Pincock, of Snake Creek, spent Monday and Tuesday at Mr. Thomas Ferguson's.

Miss Pearl Ready is the guest of Miss Fanny John.

Miss Hazel Irvine is suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe.

On Friday 2nd June a quiet wedding took place at the parsonage in Denbigh, when Miss Angeline Armstrong, one of our most popular young ladies, and Mr. George Mountenay, a prosperous young farmer of State Falls were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Mr. Dextel. The happy couple are esteemed, and begin their new life with the best wishes of their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fox, Miss F. Stewart and Mr. R. Ferguson were in Denbigh yesterday. Mr. Fox intends leaving for Alberta, on Monday.

Miss Chas. Fritsch and Miss Annie Kinnaird spent Sunday at Mr. Joseph Rahm's.

Messrs. Elliot and Andrew Wilson, of Tweed, are stopping at Mr. James's Irvine's.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rahm spent Sunday 28th ult. at Mr. I. Ferguson's.

Mr. Anderson, of Napanee, inspected our school on Tuesday last, and found the work satisfactory, after his address to the boys and girls he gave a number of fine selections on the Gramaphone, which were much enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. James Irvine, who has been been spending a few months with her daughter at Killaloe, returned yesterday, accompanied by her son-in-law, Mr. J. Foy.

We are pleased to see Miss Dora Chatton able to be about again without the support of her cane.

Miss Blanche Wheeler, of Griffith, Misses Katie and Delina Thompson, of State Falls, Mrs. M. Ready and Miss Frank Stewart spent Saturday and Sunday, at Mr. Wm. John's.

Mr. Andrew Armstrong and his son Henry, are visiting friends in and around Tweed.

Mr. Wm. Chatton has erected a fine summer resort at Thirty Island Lake and will doubtless have it fitted with a complete electric bell system.

Miss Frankie Pettefer, of Kingston, is spending her holidays at home.

Mr. Jas. Irvine is erecting a new blacksmith shop.

Mr. Michael Ready is having an addition built to his residence.

Mr. Otto Fritsch, Miss Louisa Fritsch and Miss Louisa Petzold passed through on Monday evening.

Several from here attended the Box Social at State Falls, on Saturday 20th ult., and reported a good time. The programme was excellent and well rendered. The Denbigh choir, which has lately increased in numbers, sang some new and very amusing choruses.

EAGLE HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Monthly Report for May. Names in order of merit.

Fourth Class—Fanny John, Pearl Ready, Katie Marquardt.

Third Class—Arthur Ready, Leslie Fox, Norris Ready, Albert John, Stanley Fox, Felix Lindsay, Myrtle Fox.

Second Class—Hazel Irvine, Sheldon Pettefer, Henry Armstrong, Gordon Pettefer, Jimmy Marquardt and Lorn John, (equal) Ula Lindsay.

Pt. II—Russell Pettefer, Andrew Armstrong, Puril Villeneuve, Dolphus Villeneuve, Lorne Ready, Leopold Mieske, Frieda Mieske.

Pt. I—Charlotte Armstrong, Mabel

TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.

Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh—Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh.



MISS ESTELLE CAMPBELL.

Miss Estelle Campbell, 140 N. High street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"Peruna helped me when almost everything else failed. I was rundown from overwork, as I had not been able to take a vacation for three years and naturally my nerves were all unstrung and I was greatly in need of rest and a tonic."

"I went away for two months, but did not seem to get my strength back, although I was taking a prescription which the doctor gave me before I went away."

"At the request of my relatives, with whom I was visiting, I began to use Peruna, and you cannot realize how glad I was when within a week I found I was feeling so much better. Inside of a month I was feeling splendidly, ready and able to take up my work again."—Estelle Campbell.

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question.

We have on file thousands of letters which testify to the curative and preventive value of Peruna in cases of nervous depression and run down conditions of the system. We quote a typical case:

Mr. Frank Williams, 3365 34th street, New York City, member First Presbyterian Church and Captain Capitol Golf Club, writes:

"Last spring I suffered with malaria

and a run down condition which seemed very difficult to overcome.

"I tried several different tonics but did not seem to get much better until I began using Peruna. My recovery was slow, but I was improving and I was glad to continue using it."

"At the end of two months my health was restored and I looked and felt much better than I had for years. Your remedy is well worthy of a recommend and I am pleased to give it mine."—Frank Williams.

Peruna never fails to prevent spring catarrh or nervous prostration, if taken in time.

Pauline, the First Division Court with account of \$5.00 for books, and offered to the Finance committee. Also a contribution from Pauline's Uncle, Mr. E. Paul, \$15.00; Mrs. A. S. Clark, \$6.15.

The following were ordered to be paid: Morph Bros., \$3.94; James Reinhart, \$5.50; Thos. Boyle, \$3.25; J. F. Diamond, \$1.00.

Mr. Johnson presented the report of the Ladies Aid and Hospital committes, reclassifying the same, which was adopted. The income of Misses Hall and Weston, the account of Wm. Timpton, a printing bill, was ordered to be

ACCOUNTS.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature. All correspondence held strictly confidential.



50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Pt. II.—**Russell Petteeter, Andrew Armstrong, Puril Villeneff, Dolphus Villeneff, Lorne Ready, Leopold Mieske, Frieda Mieske.**

Pt. I.—**Charlotte Armstrong, Mabel Fox, Everett Vilneff, Maxwell Mieske, Oris Vilneff, Kaspar Irvine, Andrew Ready, Gracie Fox.**

On roll—32 Average attendance—21.

FRANCES STEWART,
Teacher.

T TWINS do your work"



water. "Bear in mind that all is not the name of washing powder. Don't accept

the package."

ers, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap. COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

akes hard water soft.

—OUR—

PARTMENT

the production of

of Fine Job Work.

a quotation on your next first-class workmanship.

in please you.

LINE EXPRESS PARTMENT.

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

born on a poor little farm in New Hampshire, and his childhood experience of the vocation were those of terribly hard work and a meager living as its reward. It is no wonder that printing seemed more promising to him. Oliver Brownson Capen in *Country Life In America*.

Received Up.

Von Blumer While I was watching the other some stock I bought went up 20 points in an hour. I thought So you made big money. Von Blumer —No, I came out about even. My wife was at her dressmaker's at the same time.

His Busy Day.

Cassidy Hello! How's things with you? Casey Busy, very busy indeed. Cassidy Is it so? Casey Ay! Shure, everytime I'm at my leisure I have somethin' to do.

Avril Due.

Gladys If she thinks her young man is such a paragon of perfection why does she watch him so closely? Esmeralda She is afraid he is too good to be true.

—



Pain in the Back.

Significant Testimony to the Beneficial Effects of Bu-Ju.

A Young's Point couple find Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill, a great blessing. In common with many others who have tried this remedy, they find it highly beneficial for pain in the back and rheumatism. These complaints are due to disordered kidney's. Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill, heals diseased kidneys and strengthens weak kidneys. Mrs. A. C. Kidd, of Young's Point. Quebec writes:

Clafin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont., Gentlemen—Have tried your "Bu-Ju" Kidney Pills and found them very beneficial for rheumatism and pain in the back. Thy are certainly a blessing. My husband is also receiving great benefit from Bu-Ju. He has had great pain in the small of his back, but is so much better now.

MRS. A. C. KIDD,

The beneficial effects of this scientifically prepared specific for any and all disorders of the kidneys, which lead to rheumatism, neuralgia, diabetes, Bright's disease and other dangerous ailments, have only to become known to be appreciated. Prudence would suggest a trial of this highly successful preparation whenever there are any signs that the kidneys are not doing their appointed work properly. Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill, is sold by druggists generally. If unable to procure them in your locality, write the Clafin Chemical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont., and they will tell you where to get them.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

Council met at 9:30 a.m. Mr. Miller verbally reported re meeting with members of Richmond Council. A communication was read from Geo. Green, asking Council to recommend him as a County constable.

A motion of Messrs. Paul and Creighton, that it lay on the table until tomorrow, was lost, and on motion of Messrs. Miller and Clyde, it was ordered lost.

Registrar Gibson was heard, and asked a grant of \$200 on account of abstract index book of the Village of Ossesa, which was granted.

A communication from Geo. Green,

asked a grant of \$200, \$200, Mr. Diamond, \$300.

Mr. Bryden presented the report of the Roads and Bridges committee, re Clare River bridge, which was adopted. Contribution of Messrs. Hall and Woods, the amount of Wm. Templeton on printing contract, was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Messrs. Paul and Creighton, Council went into Committee of the Whole on resolution of Mr. Bryden in the chair.

Motion by Messrs. Woods and Hall, that the resolution of assessment of roads be read the same as last year, carried.

Motion, by Messrs. Martin, Martin and Baker, that the assessment of Canada be reduced \$50,000, and Amherst Island \$5,000, and that all the other minor parts be read the same as last year, was lost.

Committee room reported, and the same was adopted.

Council adjourned till 1:30 p.m., the time fixed for the address by Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways.

Council resumed at 1:30 p.m., when Mr. Campbell delivered his address in the Council room to the members of the County Council, members of municipalities and the public generally.

On return at 4 o'clock to the Council room, the Council adjourned.

A motion by Messrs. Miller and Hall, Mr. S. H. Harrington, selected High Sheriff of trustee, was ordered to lay on the table till tomorrow.

An account for repairing to Becketts bridge, \$7.37, was ordered to be paid to Mr. George Woods, for distribution on.

On motion of Messrs. Baker and Hall, the Roads and Bridges committee were asked to prepare a report re Clare River bridge, to be transmitted to the Local Government.

Mrs. Creighton gave notice that he would, to-morrow, introduce a by-law to assume county roads.

Moved by Messrs. Miller and Creighton, that the consideration of the question of closing the public buildings be deferred till next January session.

Moved by Messrs. Clyde and Baker, that the resolution lay on the table till to-morrow morning. Carried.

Council adjourned till 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Council met as per adjournment.

The motion of Messrs. Miller and Bryden, of yesterday, to pay Registrar Gibson \$200, was on motion rescinded; and on motion of Messrs. Miller and Woods, Mr. Gibson was ordered to be paid \$100 on account of Ossesa Indexing abstract.

An account of T. B. Wallace, \$4.14, was ordered paid.

On motion of Messrs. Creighton and Paul, the by-law assuming county roads was given its first reading.

Mr. Baker presented a By-Law, to repeal By-Law No. 195, re Hawkers and Pedlars, which was read a first time, and on motion rule 38 was suspended, and Council went into Committee of the Whole, in order to give it a second reading, Col. Clyde in the chair. The By-Law was read clause by clause, and a motion of Messrs. Bogart and Paul, asked it be given a six months' hoist.

Council resumed and report was adopted.

Moved by Col. Clyde, seconded by Mr. Paul, that a grant of \$50 be made to Amherst Island for the benefit of their Public Schools, owing to the valuation of the island, and the increased value, that have to be paid in stretching on account of their isolation. Col.

The motion of Messrs. Miller and Creighton of yesterday, concerning contribution of \$1000 for building heating plant in Court House, till January 1st, was put to a vote and carried.

Mr. Peacock addressed the Council, and the tender of H. S. Son was read.

The report of the Roads and Bridges committee was read and on motion referred back to the Roads and Bridges committee to be considered.

A motion to adopt the pay list of Schoolmaster was adopted.

A motion in adjournment by Messrs. Miller and Creighton, that as the pay by-law, Mr. Bryden, two extra days for a small deficiency, as Ellington is 47 miles from Napane, and the pay sheet shows 50 miles, that Mr. Bryden be paid according to by-law, Mr. Miller, except for the vote.

Mr. Miller, Creighton—2,
Messrs. Bogart, Baker, Paul, Clyde, Woods, Hall, Martin—5.

A motion of Messrs. Bogart and Baker, to reconsider the resolution of yesterday granting \$50 to Amherst Island, was lost.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on second reading of Hawkers & Pedlars' By-Law, Mr. Miller in the chair.

Information is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Agent for securing patents, trademarks, etc., appointed by the Co. receive *sealed notice*, without charge, in the

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MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

Chairman.

A resolution of Messrs. Baker and Martin to adopt clause 4 was lost; another by Messrs. Bogart and Paul, that the By-Law be read six months hence, was lost.

Council rose and reported, and a motion of Messrs. Miller and Bryden, to again go into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the By-Law, was lost.

On motion of Messrs. Baker and Clyde, Mr. Bryden was granted leave of absence for to-morrow, on account of an urgent call home.

A statement of expenses of deputation to Toronto, was read, and on motion of Messrs. Bogart and Paul, was ordered 1 to be paid.

Mr. Hall presented the first and second reports of Finance committee, which were read and adopted.

Mr. Baker presented report of Council of the Committee, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Bogart presented report of Roads and Bridges committee, which was adopted.

Council adjourned.

SATURDAY—FIFTH DAY.

Council resumed as per adjournment, the Warden presiding.

Contingent account of the Clerk, \$15.03, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Miller, that the Warden be instructed to resist any action on the part of the Township of Richmond to recover any claim against the County on account of Richmond and Sheffield road; and that he be authorized and is hereby authorized to take legal advice, to retain counsel to properly defend the interests of the County in this matter, carried.

A petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, re the establishment in this County of an Agricultural College, or Experimental farm, was read, and on motion the Warden and Clerk were instructed to sign the same and forward it.

The By-Law to assess was put through its several readings, numbered 201, and finally passed.

On motion of Messrs. Miller and Woods, Council went into Committee of the Whole on second reading of the By-Law to repeal Hawkers' & Pedlars' By-Law, Mr. Paul in the chair. It was given its second and third readings and finally passed.

Mr. Baker then introduced a By-Law relating to Hawkers and Pedlars, which was given its several readings.

Mr. W. J. Paul, M.P., appeared before the Council and explained the methods of laying out colonization road grants, etc.

Council adjourned till 1:30 p.m.

Council resumed.

On motion the resolution of Messrs. Miller and Paul, re grant of \$50 to Amherst Island schools, passed yesterday, was reconsidered and rescinded.

Moved by Col. Clyde, seconded by Mr. Paul, that a special grant be made to Amherst Island, for the benefit of their public roads, to the amount of \$50, on account of their isolation, the motion, the resolution was ordered to lay on the table.

Moved by Mr. Creighton, seconded by Col. Clyde, that J. W. Robinson be elected High School master for Napane, carried.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on second reading of By-Law relating to Hawkers and Pedlars, Mr. Hall in the chair. Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were rejected, and on motion clause 4 was adopted, read from the top of Roblin's Hill, south to Fraser's Corner, in South Fredericton, thence westerly to a point known as Chard's Corner, thence westerly to Dogland's corner in Adolphustown; thence southerly and westerly to Adolphustown Village; also the road leading from the swing bridge, south of Napane river, westerly to Woodcock's school house, thence south to Woodcock's Ferry.

Clauses 5 was read. On motion the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Warden resumed the chair.

Council on motion then adjourned till Saturday, 24th June, 1905, at 10 a.m.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.

If you like your hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

It costs only 50c. a bottle.

PEACE IS NOW IN SIGHT

Both Nations Will Appoint Plenipotentiaries to Act at Once.

WILL HOSTILITIES CEASE.

Washington, D.C., June 11.—Russia and Japan have responded to President Roosevelt's plea for peace, and the belligerents have agreed to begin negotiations. An armistice will certainly follow, and the plenipotentiaries of the foes will soon meet at a capital to be mutually agreed upon.

There has already been a practical suspension of hostilities in Manchuria, for the Japanese Legation has heard nothing of the recently-mentioned forward movement of Oyama's army against Linevitch.

Before sending to Russia and Japan his urgent petition that peace in the Far East be arranged by direct negotiation between the belligerents, President Roosevelt was assured by both warring powers not only that his suggestion would be received without offence, but would be accepted.

Japan's formal agreement to the President's proposal was received by the State Department on Saturday afternoon from Mr. Griscom, the United States Minister at Tokio, to whom it was delivered by the Japanese Foreign Office.

THE ALLEGED PEACE TERMS.

Paris, June 11.—The despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Éclair* gives the alleged detailed conditions of both sides, the Japanese conditions numbering eleven and the Russian ten.

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MUST NEGOTIATE DIRECT.

A despatch from London says: Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, in an interview on Friday, declared that Japan's attitude is unchanged. She is willing to negotiate for peace as soon as Russia makes an official request. When the negotiations are begun, and not earlier, the terms can be outlined and discussed. No Japanese representative abroad, so far as Viscount Hayashi is aware, is empowered to outline Japan's terms either directly or indirectly. He added that it would be natural for Russia to ask France to intimate that it was her wish to negotiate, or she might ask President Roosevelt, but the intermediary in either case could do no more than express Russia's desire to negotiate direct with Japan. All rumors implying a discussion of terms through third parties are untrustworthy, and more likely to do harm than good.

CZAR EXPECTS LONG WAR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Members of the Imperial Court of Tsarskoe-Selo who are visiting friends here circulate an account of the Czar's reception of President Roosevelt's communication, which is accepted as accurate by military society. In effect it is that the Czar thanked the President for his consideration, adding that when the time to consider peace arrived, which is not at present, he would remember the opportunity afforded by the offer of the President's services. These officers also said that the Czar has unshaken faith in the might of his army. He expects a long war, but as shown by his reception of Ambassador Meyer, he does not refuse to recognize the attitude of the powers, who are desirous of early peace.

UNIVERSAL STRIKE.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the London Standard, Russia is threatened by a general strike of doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, pharmacists, railway men, clerks, and many others, to emphasize the universal demand for internal reforms. The movement has been organized by a so-called union of unions, embracing all classes and professions, from peasants upward.

The delegates at a meeting at their headquarters in Moscow have drawn up a manifesto that is similar, but more emphatic in tone than that of the Zemstvoists, but, believing it is hopeless to wait longer for the voice of the people to reach the throne, they resolved to act. They accordingly propose a universal strike, to refuse to testify in cases involving political charges and to organize a demonstration, in which they will accept aid from the revolutionists.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that severe rioting is reported at Minsk. Nearly a hundred persons have been shot. It is reported that there was a renewed massacre of Armenians at Erivan on June 7.

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Oats—Sales of No. 2 white are reported at 43 to 44c; at outside points. Cars on track here quoted at 45c to 46c.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c middle freights; No. 2 extra at 44 to 45c; No. 3 at 48c middle freights.

Peas—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted outside at 7½c, and milling at 72c.

Corn—The market for Canadian is dull; with car lots purely nominal. American kiln dried, No. 3 yellow, 64c to 61c, on track, Toronto.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 61 to 63c outside for No. 2.

Buckwheat—Market quiet, with none offering, and prices nominal at 59 to 60c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.85 to \$4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls. \$4.75 to \$4.85. Manitoba flours are steady. No. 1 patents, \$5.30 to \$5.50; No. 2 patents, \$5.15 to \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5 to \$5.10 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at \$18.75 to \$14.25, and shorts at \$17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$17, and shorts at \$19.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are jobbing at 16 to 17c, and large dairy rolls at 15 to 16c; medium grades, 13 to 14c; tubs, 15 to 16c, the latter for choice. Creamery primes sell at 20c, and solids at 18 to 19c.

Eggs—The market is unchanged, with sales of case lots at 15 to 16c per dozen, the latter for selections.

Cheese—Newcheese are quoted at 10 to 10½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, sells at 10 to 10½c per lb. in case lots, mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; short cut, \$19.50 to \$20.

Cured meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; do., heavy, 12½c; rolls, 10 to 10½c; shoulders, 19½c; backs, 14½ to 75c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tieres, 9½c; tubs, 9½ to 10c; pails, 10 to 10½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 13.—Grain—Prices hold steady at 45 to 45½c for No. 3 oats in store, and 46 to 46½c for No. 2. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$5.60 to \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.30 to \$5.40; winter wheat patents, \$5.60 to \$5.70; and straight rollers, \$5.25 to \$5.45 in wood; in bags, \$2.55 to \$2.65. Rolled oats—\$2.22½ per bag. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, at \$18 to \$18.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.60 in car lots. Honey—White clover, in combs, 12½ to 13½c per section, in 1-lb. sections; extract, in 10-lb. tins, 7 to 7½c; in 60-lb. tins, 6 to 6½c; buckwheat, 6 to 6½c, as to quality. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American eat clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14c; fresh killed abat-

SUBMARINE BOAT SUNK.

Carried Down Fourteen of the Crew With Her.

A Plymouth, England, despatch says:—Submarine boat "A-8" was lost off the breakwater here on Thursday morning. Three explosions are said to have occurred on board before she foundered. She had on board eighteen officers and men, including her regular crew and men who were in training. Fourteen of the number were drowned and the others were picked up. The disaster occurred while the "A-8" was proceeding to sea for practice accompanied by another submarine boat and a torpedo boat. Three explosions were seen from the shore to occur on board the "A-8" which suddenly disappeared. Tugs and divers immediately proceeded to the scene.

The submarine boat lies in eighteen fathoms of water. The first intimation of the disaster came from the boat herself signaling that she was submerged and could not come to the surface. A signal was received shortly before noon which said: "All right up to the present."

Diving parties immediately proceeded to the scene. Those who were saved were standing in the vicinity of the conning tower at the time of the disaster, and were picked up by a passing trawler. They were Lieut. Candy, commander of the boat; Sub-Lieut. Murdock, a petty officer and a seaman.

The lost boat was of about 300 tons displacement and was launched in 1904.

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Mr. Fairbanks had just finished a sentence which brought a burst of applause, when McConnell made a dash toward the speaker. His right hand rested in his pocket on a revolver covered with rust, which contained a 32-calibre cartridge. Socialist documents were found on him, as well as several cartridges. Doctors will examine McConnell tomorrow.

McConnell is said to have been confined in several insane asylums. He succeeded in escaping from two, and was released from one several weeks ago. He reached town shortly after the Vice-President's train arrived here. He followed the carriage which Mr. Fairbanks occupied in the parade and the police noticed his actions.

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PEACE IS NOW IN SIGHT

Both Nations Will Appoint Plenipotentiaries to Act at Once.

WILL HOSTILITIES CEASE.

Washington, D.C., June 11.—Russia and Japan have responded to President Roosevelt's plea for peace, and the belligerents have agreed to begin negotiations. An armistice will certainly follow, and the plenipotentiaries of the foes will soon meet at a capital to be mutually agreed upon.

There has already been a practical suspension of hostilities in Manchuria, for the Japanese Legation has heard nothing of the recently-reported forward movement of Oyama's army against Linevitch.

Before sending to Russia and Japan his urgent petition that peace in the Far East be arranged by direct negotiation between the belligerents, President Roosevelt was assured by both warring powers not only that his suggestion would be received without offence, but would be accepted.

Japan's formal agreement to the President's proposal was received by the State Department on Saturday afternoon from Mr. Griscom, the United States Minister at Tokio, to whom it was delivered by the Japanese Foreign Office.

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DOUTBED IT IN LONDON.

A despatch from London says: The statement from St. Petersburg that Russia is anxious to learn Japan's conditions of peace, is not supported from any source in Paris or elsewhere in Europe. On the contrary, Russia's determination to continue fighting at all costs is reasserted, coupled with a report that the whole western frontier of Russia will be denuded of troops to reinforce Gen. Linevitch.

ROJESTVENSKY'S REPORT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: An official report of the battle in Tsushima Straits has been received from Admiral Rojestvensky. In it he states that he was unconscious owing to his wounds, when he was removed from his flagship, the Kniaz Suvaroff.

KUROKI'S MOVE.

Moscow, June 7.—It is reported that Gen. Kuroki, who commands the right wing of Marshal Oyama's army, is making a wide turning movement.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

A despatch from Tokio says: A despatch from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field, made public on Wednesday afternoon, says:

"The enemy's infantry, strength not mentioned, attacked Machatun, two miles north of Welyuampao, early in the morning of Monday, but were repulsed.

"The same day our force, which had advanced to Shabotse, nine miles east of Chantu, dislodged the enemy heading for that vicinity, and occupied a neighboring eminence. A portion of our cavalry drove the enemy northward toward Chichiatzu, 15 miles north of Kwangping, and Machatun, seven miles east of Chiputun, and our troops occupied their vicinities."

BATTLESHIP RIDDLED.

A despatch from Tokio says: A correspondent has been permitted to inspect the Russian battleship Orel, now lying at Maizuru. The Orel received a terrible battering. Her hull shows forty gaping holes, pierced by large shells, and many smaller, where she had been hit, while the superstructure, her upper works and upper decks were riddled by shells, steel fragments and splinters. The starboard forward 12-inch gun was smashed ten feet from the muzzle, either by shell or by explosion. A fragment of the gun went over the bridge, smashing the rail, and after carrying away the breech of a 12-pounder, buried itself in the signal locker. From the main deck upward the condition of the vessel was terrible to behold. Steel partitions were smashed, the gangway was broken, and stanchions wrecked. Gear of various kinds covered the decks, and the state of the alleyways shows that the ship was afire several times. The mark of the flames increased the scene of desolation. The main armor belt is intact. The turret armor generally withstood the battering from shells, although two of the 6-inch turrets were rendered unserviceable by shots which struck close to their base. Several smaller guns were dismounted and smashed. A gruesome sight was a bulkhead bespattered with blood, fragments of flesh and hair.

The Orel is sound structurally, although it will be necessary to practically reconstruct her from the waterline up. The condition of the ship shows that the crew underwent a terrible ordeal before they surrendered.

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Some of the world's brightest and cleverest men and women have been adopted children taken in infancy by childless people and reared with all the care and tenderness that love and regard for child we can suggest. Mr. J. J. Kelso, who is the general superintendent of work for homeless children in Ontario, states that almost every mail brings in enthusiastic letters from foster parents who have found new joy in life since they adopted a little one. The following is a sample letter recently received:

"I dare not trust myself to commence to write of little H. You would at once conclude I was a foolish person. We think there never was or ever can be again such a beautiful little creature. She is a joy and delight all the days and weeks and makes sunshine and brightness wherever she goes, and often and often we wonder if it is possible she is really and truly ours. In form and figure she is a model, with a face and hair artiste rave over. Her hair hangs in long loose curls to the waist; her soft brown eyes are very expressive; her velvety white hands and arms are most beautiful; and the whole contour of her face and figure is of good birth and aristocratic bearing. She is perfectly healthy—weighs 38 lbs. Is three years old this month. I could fill a book with her bright sayings and baby prattle, showing great intelligence. We intend having her portrait painted. We know the photographer here would not do her justice and have been waiting to take her to the City for her photo. My little son is at a private school for boys and we often say God sent this sweet girlie to help us bear the parting with him. It will be a pleasure for me from time to time to acquaint you with H.'s growth and development and I can never, never begin to thank you for your kindness and interest in us."

PERMANENT CORPS.

In Case of Need Forces May Be Raised to 5,000 Men.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Government have decided to increase the permanent strength of the permanent militia corps to 5,000 men. This does not mean, though, that 4,000 more men are at once to be enrolled, but it does mean that our permanent defensive force may be increased from its present strength to five thousand of all ranks either this year, next year or even later, as necessity requires. Those 5,000 men when enrolled will be distributed thus:

Cavalry	.....	1,350
Artillery	.....	1,100
Engineers	.....	300
Infantry	.....	1,200
Army Medical Corps	.....	150
C. A. S. C.	.....	150
Ordnance Corps	.....	150
		4,400

Leaving 600 men to spare.

The disproportion of cavalry to artillery and infantry is explained by the fact that the cavalry figures include 900 mounted rifles.

MAY WAS RECORD BREAKER.

Tonnage Through "Soo" Canals Was the Largest.

A despatch from Detroit says: Reports from the Soo indicate that the tonnage through the canals during May is the largest for a single month in their history, the total freight movement being 5,775,787 tons, of which 4,686,827 tons passed on the American side and 1,088,960 tons on the Canadian side. On May 2nd a total of 295,534 tons were moved, the record for a day.

SECTION, in 10-lb. sections, extract, in 10-lb. tins, 7 to 7½; in 60-lb. tins, 6 to 6½; buckwheat, 6 to 6½, as to quality. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American cut clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7½; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½; hams, 12 to 14½; bacon, 13 to 14½; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; mixed, 87; selects, \$7.50 off cars. Eggs—Straight stock, 16 to 16½; selects, 17c; No. 1, 18½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 19 to 19½c; under grades, 18½ to 19½c; dairy, 16 to 16½c; rolls, 15½ to 16½c. Cheese—Ontario, 9½c; rolls, 15½ to 16½c. Quebec, 9½ to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, June 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.03½; July, \$1.11½; September, old \$8½c; September, new, 79c.

Milwaukee, June 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 to \$1.14; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 to \$1.10½; July, 86½c; Rye—No. 1, 82 to 82½c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 45 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 52 to 53c, July, 51½c.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Wheat—June, \$1.08½; September, 84c; No. 1 hard, \$1.13; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11½; No. 2 do., \$1.06½ to \$1.08½. Flour—First patents, \$6.60 to \$6.70; second patents, \$6.40 to \$6.60; first clears, \$4 to \$4.10; second clears, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Bran—In bulk, \$12.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 13.—To all appearances cattle prices are gradually reaching a lower level. A fairly good number were offering to-day, but for other than good cattle trade was slow, and prices had an easier tone.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.70, good to medium at \$5.10 to \$5.40, others at \$5 to \$5.10, and bulls at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked are quoted at \$5.30 to \$5.45, and good to choice at \$5 to \$5.25, mixed lots medium at \$4 to \$4.75, and common at \$3 to \$3.50. Cows sold at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and bulls at \$2.90 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders are quoted at \$1 to \$1.40, bulls at \$3.40 to \$3.80, stockers at \$2.50 to \$2.25, and stock bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milch Cows—Prices held steady at \$30 to \$30 each.

Calves—A large run was offering, and the market was again easy in tone, and is quoted lower at 3c to 5c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep are quoted lower at \$3 to \$4.25, and spring lambs firm at \$3 to \$3.25.

Hogs—The market is steady and quoted unchanged at \$6.65 per cwt. for selects and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

ONTARIO ORPHANAGES.

The preventive work carried on by the Children's Aid Societies, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Kelso, is nowhere more clearly shown than in the statistics for the orphanages of the Province. Notwithstanding the natural growth of the country and the tendency of charitable institutions to expand there has been a falling off both in the number of children cared for in these institutions and in the expense, as the following figures will show:—In 1894 the number of children cared for in the orphanages was 4,406, while in 1904 the number was 4,116, a reduction of 290. In 1894 the total Government grant to the orphanages of the Province was \$14,771.80, while in 1904 the grant was only \$14,689.05, or \$88.75 less than ten years ago. It is no longer necessary to keep children in orphanages because of lack of good foster homes, as there are hundreds of homes available if the managers of these institutions desired to take advantage of them.

its plan or arrangement. As a result, by the season of the wheat rush the traffic of all the south-western lines will have been diverted from Winnipeg to route more direct by 25 miles. The local yards will be relieved of the congestion of cars from South-western Manitoba, while the main line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur will be freed of the handling back of the trains of empty cars. The new link will extend from Emerson, at the boundary, to Vassar, on the main line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and adjacent to the border. It is expected that the line will be ready for the wheat rush of 1905.

UNION DISSOLVED.

King Oscar No Longer Rules Norway.

A Christina, Norway, despatch says:—Norway from Thursday last is a fully independent and sovereign State. This is the text of the editorials of the Norwegian newspapers, and it reflects the spirit with which the people of Norway accept the action of the Storting, when it proclaimed King Oscar no longer King of Norway. The resolution was passed by the Storting unanimously, and without debate. After the Storting had accepted the resolution, President Bérner, in a short speech, emphasized the serious importance of the step taken, and concluded with saying: "May God protect the fatherland." The whole Assembly joined in the President's devout wish.

SANDWICH STEEL WORKS.

Trust May Erect Ten-million-dollar Plant There.

A Detroit, Mich., despatch says:—It is now considered certain that the United States Steel Company will erect its \$10,000,000 steel plant on the property formerly owned by Daniel Scotten of Detroit, a tract of nearly 1,000 acres, near Sandwich, Ont. It is stated on excellent authority that the options now held for the United States Steel Company will be exercised very soon, and work on the big plant will be commenced as soon as the plans therefor are complete. This will mean the springing up of a village of a thousand inhabitants or more in the neighborhood of the new plant.

BOUGHT FROM CANADA

Britain's Purchases From Dominion During May.

A London despatch says:—The imports from Canada during May were made up thus:

Article	Quantity	Value
Cattle	7,203	£119,742
Sheep and lambs	6,118	9,385
Wheat, cwt.	199,400	69,765
Wheat meal and flour, cwt.	93,000	41,835
Peas, cwt.	5,410	1,226
Bacon, cwt.	58,788	130,736
Hams, cwt.	19,288	45,507
Butter, cwt.	506	2,367
Cheese, cwt.	46,102	125,263
Horses	1	100

MAY WEAR THE HOOD.

J. W. Lowther Chosen Speaker of the British Commons.

A despatch from London says: James William Lowther, Conservative Deputy Speaker and chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was unanimously elected speaker of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, in succession to William Court Cully, who recently resigned. This is the first time since 1833 that the Conservatives have been able to put one of their own party in the chair. After the election the House adjourned until June 20.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAVIGABLE WATER.

Mr. Ames was informed by Sir Wilfrid that the Government had no official information as to the number of miles of navigable water suitable for light-draught steamers within the northern part of the proposed new Province of Alberta. If there was any information at all it would be found in the reports of surveyors and if it could be found, the Government would present it to the House.

POSTAL MATTER.

Dr. Barr was informed by Mr. Fisher on behalf of the Postmaster-General that an order had been sent to postmasters not to distribute postal matter sent to them in bulk. It was considered that in distributing such matter they were interfering with the revenue of the department, and if it were allowed the postmasters would have to use their discretion, thus rendering them liable to create trouble.

CANADA IS CAREFUL.

Before the Commons Agriculture Department, W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, and Dr. P. H. Bryce, medical inspector of the same department, both declared that the medical tests to keep out disease and prevent diseased immigrants landing in Canada are more strictly applied than they are at United States ports. The latter declared also, from personal observation, that we are getting a more desirable class of settlers from Europe than in their way to the United States. One-half of the total immigration in this country now comes from Great Britain.

The official records showed Canada is far more particular in the class of people she admits as settlers. The Canadian officials last year turned back one in 290, while the United States officials claimed that over 2,000 immigrants were stopped at the border, yet the fact was, Dr. Bryce said, that only 117 were actually shut out.

TRADING STAMPS.

Mr. Monk was told by Mr. Fitzpatrick that he had not yet finally settled upon the terms of the proposed bill in regard to trading stamps, as he had not had access to the judgment of the Court of Appeal upon a recent case affecting legislation of this kind.

LEGAL ADVISER.

Mr. Thompson was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. F. T. Congdon had been appointed legal adviser to the Yukon Territorial Council. He was not a member of the Council, and would not be allowed to practise his legal profession privately.

BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

C. P. R. Acquires a Railway On Vancouver Island.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and a land grant of a million and a half acres on Vancouver Island were finally transferred by agreement to the C. P. R. on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Dunsmuir retains the coal rights. The consideration is not known. The old board of directors resigned, and a new board of C. P. R. officials was elected, with Wm. Whyte president, and J. S. Dennis vice-president. The C. P. R. takes immediate control, without a change on the staff of officials for the present. It is understood the new directors contemplate an active policy in the development of the land grant, and will place men in the field to explore and prospect the land, timber and minerals. People are pleased at the prospect of developments.

ON THE FARM

THE ORCHARD.

Cultivate the orchard often. Let us all make a map of the orchard trees—right now—before we forget the names and the whereabouts of the varieties we planted. Rub off all unnecessary sprouts which have started on newly set trees. Now is the time to train the little fellows in the way they should go.

Nurserymen are having a serious time with the crown or root gall upon apple trees. Many trees go to the brush pile annually on account of the destructiveness of this pest.

Cut away every sprout growing at the foot of the young apple trees—or the old ones either, for that matter. These draw from the life of the tree and are absolutely worthless. "Prune in June" is a good old rule. That is, if a farmer has time in June, and if he didn't do the work earlier. "Wounds heal most readily now," and "June trimming induces fruitfulness."

Look out for the little slugs—darkish, slimy fellows—that are likely to be on pear or cherry leaves now. Fine, dry dust, if thrown in the trees, will kill every slug it covers. Or almost any of the regulation orchard sprays will exterminate this pest.

Many a nice little tree has been ruined because its owner forgot to remove the wire label that the nurseryman put there. Better look after those wires right away.

The beekeepers of a certain fruit growing section of California got into an altercation about pasture for their bees, and, as a result, bee-keeping was abolished in that part of the state. During the next few years, the fruit crops fell off fully one-half. The question was investigated by the alarmed growers, and it was found that the decrease in fruit had been coincident with the giving up of bee-keeping.

Pear leaf blight, caused by a fungus, produces small round spots on the foliage, and causes the leaves to drop early in the season. It also produces ugly hard spots on the fruit, frequently causing it to crack open. It is preventable by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, about three treatments being necessary. The first should be made about three weeks after the bloom sheds, and the other two at intervals of two weeks. This trouble should not be confused with the disease called pear or "fire" blight, which attacks the limbs of trees.

Peaches, plums and apples are all benefited by a judicious "thinning out" of imperfect and superfluous specimens. Not only is the thinned fruit larger and finer in consequence, but the trees, relieved of part of their burden, are invigorated in a way that permits them to bear more regular crops, and to live to a greater, thrifter age. The time to do the work is in late June, or early July, before the pit has hardened in peach or plum.

The general complaint with the cherry has been: "My trees will bear very profusely one season, the following season the fruit is very scattering." I have, within the last few years been able to learn the cause of this trouble. When gathering cherries the entire stem is generally torn from the branch. Now, just at the base of the fruit stem lies the dormant buds for the next season's crop of fruit; by tearing these stems from the branches the next season's fruit buds are entirely destroyed. I find it pays to gather

Milk clean, and don't be all day about it.

It is not always fun to go out and hunt the cows when it begins to rain; but we had better do it than permit them to roam about in the pasture, all damp and chilly, till chores time. Success in farming depends on just such little things as this.

The kindly call of her master will bring a cow from the pasture a great deal more promptly than the sharp barking of a dog. We have tried it, and know that being scolded never draws me very quickly to the person who does the scolding. Soft words may not butter many parsnips, but they do make them a good deal better.

If the pastures during June are luxuriant and abundant, it will be as well to decrease the grain ration to almost nothing.

Cows should never be allowed to shrink in the milk flow on account of insufficient food, for no amount of feed will regain what has been lost—until they become fresh again.

Use the scales and the Babcock test this summer, if you have never done so before. You will meet many surprises, but it will do you good.

Bad odors and flavors get into the milk by not cooling it at once after it is drawn.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A field telegraph company is to be organized at Ottawa.

Mrs. Nelson Giles dropped dead in a store at Belleville.

Robert Lawrie, Postmaster of St. Catharines, is dead, aged 87 years.

Lightning struck the tower of the Toronto City Hall and inflicted considerable damage.

Percy Warburton, of Paris, Ont., was drowned while canoeing on Saturday.

A new Bell telephone office, costing \$40,000, will be erected in Brantford.

The Canadian Shipbuilding Company has acquired control of the Bertram Engine Works, Toronto.

The four-year-old daughter of Jas. Quinlan of Peterboro' was drowned by falling through a bridge into deep water, on Friday.

On Thursday, Louis Bradley of Red Deer was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and C. Burkhardt, Edmonton, to five years for horse-stealing.

Nearly two hundred thousand dollars have been raised by the churches of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec to pay off church debts.

A foreigner believed to be Dr. Szentimrey Elemér of Budapest committed suicide at Niagara Falls on Saturday.

Fred Hudson, a Peterboro' hotelkeeper, is dead, and Patrick McAuliffe is in jail on a charge of assaulting him.

Hamilton will sell two sets of debentures, \$80,000 to cover the floating debt, and \$20,000 for the extension of the waterworks system.

Winnipeg Board of Trade urges the opening of the Hudson's Bay route. A Liverpool company is announced to be ready to put on a fleet of steamers.

FOREIGN.

The Mexican Light, Heat & Power Company, a Canadian concern, is said to have purchased all the light and power plants in Mexico City for \$11,000,000.

Paul Morton, who resigned as Secretary of the United States Navy, has been appointed head of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, the other high officers giving up

USES FOR ELECTRICITY

HE CAUGHT MANY A THIEF RED-HANDED.

Farms Run By It—Calculating Machine Has Worked Wonders.

Some distance from New York there is a farm which is run entirely by electricity. The owner has set up a complete electric plant, and this produces the current for lighting and heating as well as for supplying the power for other operations connected with the farm. The farm land obtains its power from a large stream on which are two falls, on 60 feet and the other 160 feet high. The rush of the falling water turns huge wheels which are connected to a motor of immense horsepower, which runs several smaller ones. One motor of ten horse-power works a mowing machine, another a threshing machine, and a third a circular saw for cutting logs. The churning and other appliances in the farm dairy are all run by electricity, and the arc lamps are lighted by several huge arc lamps says Pearson's Weekly.

Another farm, situated in Western Canada, saves about \$2,500 every year by using electricity

FOR MANUAL LABOR.

Mowing machines, chaff cutters, ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, and the like are run by an electric current. The farmhouse is brilliantly lighted, and the kitchen supplied with an electrically-heated range, while in the laundry the flat-irons are heated by electricity.

The Americans were the first to utilise electricity as a burglar-catcher. A well-known professor of Chicago, attached to one of the universities, discovered that any money he left in the pockets of his overcoat, that was hung up in a lobby during lecture hours, seemed to disappear mysteriously. One day he arranged wires that carried a generous current inside the pocket of his coat, and this brought the thief to a realising sense of iniquity. The proprietor of other men's goods inserted his hand, and the electricity gave him such a twinge that he yelled vigorously, and was caught literally red-handed.

PILFERER-PROOF MUSEUM.

The professor's little dodge resulted in an effective system of protection being applied successfully to several museums in America and England.

Wires, conveying an electric current, were run underneath the lid of each case containing valuable articles. If the cover was lifted or disturbed in any way an alarm was instantly transmitted to the office of an attendant or night watchman, and several electric gongs were sounded simultaneously. Four museum-pilferers were captured in one month in this way.

Electric burglar alarms are very common nowadays, and there is hardly a public institution or palatial residence in the kingdom that is not fitted with one or two of them.

Several of our best orchards are surrounded by a net of fine wire mesh, six to eight feet high, with a couple of copper wires, some distance apart, stretched along the top of it. Every night a strong current is switched into these, carrying electricity right through the wire-mesh, making it a perfect terror to thieves and others of that ilk.

The popularity of the electrical calculating machine is daily increasing. Those who are using it declare that it is three times as simple as the calculating machine which works by hand. The latter machine, by-the-way, became an essentiality in the world of science long since, and almost every life insurance and Government office in Great Britain has one in use.

EIGHT OF THE MACHINES

were placed in the accountant's de-

grant, and will place men in the field to explore and prospect the land, timber and minerals. People are pleased at the prospect of developments.

FEELING THEIR OATS.

Canadian Soldiers Kick Up a Row in Halifax.

A Halifax despatch says:—Soldiers of the Royal Canadian Regiment in garrison here do not take kindly to discipline. Thirteen privates who were imprisoned in the main guard room at Glacis Barracks on Friday kicked up a lively time. They started to break their way out and smashed everything in sight. The guard was called out and attempted to enter the room, but the Canadians had it barricaded firmly. Then a squad of twenty-one military police were hurried to the scene, and they battered down the door and overpowered the unruly Canadians, who were removed to a stronger guard room at the Citadel. All had been imprisoned for petty offences, such as absence without leave, beyond bounds, etc.

LIFE FOR HER CHILD.

Mrs. Buzle Killed at Cherry River, Quebec.

A despatch from Sherbrooke, Que., says: News has reached here of a terrible accident that occurred at Cherry River on Monday. Mrs. Lucius Buzle sent two of her children out to play, and a few minutes later the younger, a mere tot, was in the middle of the roadway in peril of being run over by a team and carriage that were being driven at a high speed. The woman ran out, and in an effort to reach the child was struck on the head by the carriage tongue with such force that she expired on the roadway almost immediately. The child was uninjured.

WHEAT A FOOT HIGH.

Canadian Pacific Railway Crop Report.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Thursday's crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway notes rapid growth during the week, some points stating that the grain has risen three inches in about as many days. A liberal supply of moisture and favorable weather continue to contribute to the vigorous maturing of the crop. In only scattered instances are untoward conditions reported. Yorkton branch shows the most advancement, the wheat being reported as eight, ten and twelve inches high at Birtie, Russell and Yorkton.

REMAINS OF ABIGAIL BECKER

Removed From Walsingham Centre to Simcoe.

A despatch from St. Thomas says:—The remains of Abigail Becker, the heroine of Long Point, were removed from the cemetery at Walsingham Centre on Thursday and placed in Oakwood Cemetery at Simcoe, the directors having donated one of the finest lots for this purpose. It is now proposed to raise a subscription throughout Norfolk to place a suitable monument in the cemetery to this brave Canadian woman.

BRITISH TRADE.

Large Increase for May in Imports and Exports.

A despatch from London says: The Board of Trade returns for the United Kingdom during the month of May, as compared with the same month last year, show that imports increased £2,052,869, and exports increased £4,140,351.

any torn from the branch. Now, just at the base of the fruit stem lies the dormant buds for the next season's crop of fruit; by tearing these stems from the branches the next season's fruit buds are entirely destroyed. I find it pays to gather cherries carefully. With a small pair of shears we clip the cherries one inch from the base of the stem. A full crop each season will amply repay for the extra trouble in gathering.—S. E. B.

A GOOD BUSINESS FOR A BOY.

The people who want to "give the boy a chance" ought to recommend to them a strawberry patch. The writer could give the name of a fifteen-year old boy who last season cleared four hundred dollars from an acre of strawberries. Aside from the plowing of the ground and picking of the berries, he did all the work himself. The cultivation was done by means of a gentle horse loaned by a neighbor, and he paid for the use of the horse by helping the owner through his haying. This boy spent many weary hours the season before in hoeing about the crown of the plants which could not be reached by the cultivator, but he worked faithfully at the task, and when the growing season was over the patch was as free from weeds as it was possible to make it.

The past season was not a very favorable one for strawberries, but as above stated, this stirring young fellow had four hundred dollars to show for his industry.

\$11,000,000.

Paul Morton, who resigned as Secretary of the United States Navy, has been appointed head of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, the other high officers giving up their positions.

MARKET FOR OUR CIDER.

Large Export Trade With Britain Is Possible.

A despatch from Ottawa says: From reports received at the Trade and Commerce Department from Mr. Ball, commercial agent at Birmingham, it is evident that Canadian cider makers have a good chance for a large export trade with England. The agent states that British cider manufacturers are anxious to have such a trade. Canadian apples, it appears, produce almost one-half more juice than English apples, and are, as a consequence, in great demand. Several large exportations of cider were made last year to England from Canada and they turned out very satisfactory.

There will be a general shortage of small fruits in Great Britain this year and it will pay Canadians to give more attention to the trade in this respect.

Mr. Alexander Maclean, Canadian commercial agent in Japan, writing to the Trade and Commerce Department, states that there is an abundant rice crop there this year. The value of the crop in 1904 was estimated at \$275,150,000. Wheat and barley also did well and large crops are reported. The cotton spinning industry, which is yet in its infancy in Japan, is prospering well, and is giving employment to thousands of men and women.

LEAVING THE FAR EAST.

British Battleships Coming Home From China Station.

A London despatch says:—The British battleships in the Far East are all coming home. Only cruisers will be kept on the China station hereafter. This is attributed to the complete change in the naval situation owing to the recent battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets. The rearrangement adds five battleships to the British home fleet.

SHUT OUT OF BURMAH.

Standard Oil Co. Will Not Be Allowed a Foothold.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Simla says that the Government of Burmah, with the view of protecting the British Burmah oil industry, has refused the Standard Oil Co. a license to establish a petroleum store on the Rangoon River.

IRON ORE DEPOSIT FOUND

In What May in Future be Part of Province of Ontario.

A Toronto despatch says:—A discovery of iron ore deposits is reported from English River on the boundary between Keewatin and Ontario. The point lies north from Kenora and would be included in the Province of Ontario if the proposed extension westwards be carried out.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Cows that are hearty eaters return the most profit on food eaten.

Be sure that the cows get plenty of pure, fresh water.

Cows should be able to drink whenever they wish, as a constant supply of water increases the milk yield.

A lump of salt should be kept in a box in every pasture, as well as in each manger.

world of science long since, and almost every life insurance and Government office in Great Britain has one in use.

EIGHT OF THE MACHINES

were placed in the accountant's department of the Bank of England some years ago, and proved an immediate success. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain introduced the invention into the House of Commons, where it has been found an invaluable assistant in drawing up statistics.

Whether the electrical calculator will oust the mechanical one, remains to be seen.

Dr. Hammond, a Washington physician, has found that sleep can be induced by sending a mild electric current through the sympathetic nerves of the spinal column of the brain, and he has placed upon the market a small battery, of his own design, for the benefit of those whose overwrought nerves force them to discover some reliable method of producing sleep artificially.

Metal can now be welded by electricity, and no eye could tell where the junctions are made. Railway metals are welded into continuous lines of a mile or so long by this method, and many of the rims of wheels for motor-cars and similar vehicles are being

ELECTRICALLY WELDED.

George Maxwell, one of the most successful speculators on the Board of Trade at Chicago, was robbed literally by electricity. One evening while in his office the telephone bell rang, and, in reply to his "Hello," a masculine voice, rough and rasping said:

"I'm Thomas Jefferson Odell, the famous burglar. I and two of my friends have gained access to your house. The cook, the chambermaid, and your wife are lying here in the drawing-room, gagged and bound. We have disposed of the black coachman, and some bundles of rag and straw, soaked in petroleum, have been judiciously distributed about the house ready to be ignited."

"You scoundrel!" shouted the agonised Maxwell.

"Don't speak so loud," was the calm retort, "you'll smother the instrument! Now listen to me. I need a little loan of \$10,000 cash. It is now 5.30 o'clock. At this very moment my confederate has entered your office to receive the money. Refuse to pay it him, and your house will be burnt to the ground with your wife and servants in it."

ROBBED OF \$10,000.

Mr. Maxwell, turning round, saw a stranger dressed in the height of fashion before him.

"I have called to collect a little matter of \$10,000 for Mr. Odell," said the visitor.

Mr. Maxwell, without a word, went to his safe and handed the stranger two packets containing \$10,000 in notes. Then Odell's confederate stepped to the telephone and said:

"I have the money. Free Mrs. Maxwell and the servants, and leave the house as you found it."

Then he strode out of the office with the grandeur of a Spanish hidalgio.

When Mr. Maxwell arrived home he found his wife as calm as possible, and after he had finished the recital of his adventure he was told by his wife that nothing had happened in the house as he described, but a well-dressed man, calling himself Odell, had called some time before, and stating that he was a business friend of Mr. Maxwell's, asked permission to use the telephone to send him an important message.

This permission was given him, and after using the phone for a short time he left the house.

Maxwell, discovering how he had been sold, rushed to the police, and although they put the smartest detectives in the service on the case, they failed to capture the clever Odell and his confederate.

ETONIAN REMINISCENCES

AT SCHOOL WITH THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Did Schoolfellow Says There Are Two Sides to George Curzon's Character.

The pupils at our large public schools may be said to be divided into two distinct sections, namely, the "brainy" boys who are ideal pupils from the master's standpoint—and the muscular—boys who win the applause of their schoolfellows by reason of their athletic achievements.

It was the former class of boy to which Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, attached himself during his early school days at Eton. Not that he was in any way a despiser of athletic games. In fact, at football he was quite up to, if not above, the average, and played in his house football team. Moreover, he was a most excellent and critical judge of cricket, although he never took games seriously. Instead, he found his main pleasure in his work, and adding to his store of knowledge was to him a genuine delight. George Curzon was not content to learn his lessons sufficiently well to escape reprimand, like many of us, writes an old schoolfellow in the Anglo-American Gazette. He entered into the spirit of his tasks in all their bearings, and was continually adding to his store of knowledge and preparing himself for the great struggle for fame and fortune in which, even at that early age, he was

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED.

It was remarkable, too, that all George Curzon's school-friends took it as a matter of course that he was destined to distinguish himself in after-life. One of the last things I said to him on leaving Eton was: "George, will you swear to make me Chancellor of the Exchequer when you are Prime Minister?" and he promised he would.

But, although somewhat of a bookworm, Curzon as a boy at Eton was the brightest, cheeriest little chap imaginable. He did not then resemble in the least the rather austere-looking man with whom we are familiar at the present time. He possessed a round face, with pink and white complexion, serious eyes, an exceptionally determined mouth, and a high, square forehead.

At Eton we were all more or less particular in our dress, and especially in our linen. But Curzon, even as a little boy, was always noticeably tidy. In fact, in all the years I knew him I do not remember once seeing his hair dishevelled, nor his collars and cuffs in the least degree soiled.

One of the most extraordinary gifts which George Curzon possessed as a boy was that of repartee. I have often sat in my room convulsed with laughter at the discomfiture of some rival wit, and I remember on one occasion a big fellow, who could easily have administered a licking to three boys of Curzon's size, bolting from my room and slamming the door so as not to hear the scathing retort which he knew was coming. I can never quite understand why we did not kick Curzon when he "cheeked" us. I am sure we often felt it was our duty, and yet I never heard of it being done. But then his chaff, although clever, and at times irritating, was never ill-natured.

Another of Curzon's most prominent characteristics was his love of the picturesque, and the magnificent Durbar in which he was the central figure some time ago must have been to him a sheer delight. He loved

KAID HARRY MACLEAN MINDS THINK TOGETHER

RETIREES AFTER AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

Romantic Life of the Man Who Has Made Morocco What It Is.

Sir Harry Aubrey de Vere Maclean, to give him his full English title, who, after serving as a British soldier, resigned from the British army in 1876 to be a Moor, is now leaving his beautiful palace in Morocco and returning to England, says the London Express.

A keen, clever Scotsman, in Moorish dress; a man rather short of stature, gifted with commanding ability and great courage; a striking figure, clothed in loose trousers tucked into tall riding boots, an embroidered coat of zouave style, a soft white turban, and a loose robe falling from his shoulders—such is Kid Maclean, late commander-in-chief of the grand army of the Sultan of Morocco. The sight of one eye has gone, but the other is good enough for two.

Something over a quarter of a century ago the young Scotsman, being on duty in Gibraltar, took a jaunt across to Morocco. At the instance of the late Sir John Drummond, then British Minister at the court of the Sultan, he was offered the post of musketry instructor to the Moorish army. Being a Scotsman, and therefore far-seeing, he "grasped the skirts of happy chance" and took the post.

TEACHING THE MOORS.

He taught the Moor how to shoot, and as a master of military things in a country where the problem of defence is of immense importance, a very few years found him standing close to the throne itself. Then, as a high honor, and as a fitting recognition of the great services he had rendered to the nation, the Sultan made him a Kaid. When Abdul Aziz came to the throne of Morocco, Maclean became his friend and counselor.

Of all the things the Kaid has achieved, he has done nothing better than his great feat of becoming a Moor without ceasing to be a Scot.

He has roamed the wild regions of Morocco with the nomadic court, and has often been the only connecting link between the Sultan and the Ministers of the powers who remained, more or less patiently, at Tangier.

A soldier, a royal adviser, an army administrator, he soon became a diplomat. And now and then he would put on, with a growing feeling of strangeness, mayhap, an English suit of clothes, and would come over and make a stay at Brighton, and visit the officials of Downing street. Then back across the sea, once more Morocco bound.

THE DEAD SULTAN.

Of course, like most successful men, he was a constant victim of jealousy. There were those who watched with the "green eye" his influence with the Sultan and his successful handling of the army, and, in the course of time, a "military mission" from France was "placed at the Sultan's disposal." But all the moves on the continental chessboard failed to break the confidence his imperial master had in him.

Up and down the land the Kaid Maclean journeyed with the late Sultan, and was with him during the last dramatic march from Marrakesh to Rabat. In the last journey the "Son of Mahomet," then become a weary old man, broken in the rough ways of a curious country, died amid the stir of rebellion and bloodshed. It was on this march

GREAT INVENTIONS WITH DUAL CLAIMANTS.

Curious Coincidences in Connection With Valuable Discoveries.

Ingenious people who invent new contrivances are often mortified by finding that, at the very same time, somebody else has had similar ideas and foretold them at the Patent Office. One of the most remarkable examples of these coincidences was that by which Elihu Gray, an American, lost a fortune. On February 14th, 1876, he lodged his specification for the telephone at the United States Patent Office. But on that identical day, A. Graham Bell applied for a patent for the same invention, and he had the good fortune to be declared the prior inventor.

Mr. A. G. Bell was a Scotsman born, who went to America in his young days, and it does not appear that the idea could have been communicated from one inventor to the other. Curiously, there was another man in America who claimed to have perfected the telephone some years previously—Daniel Drawbaugh, a backwoodsman of Pennsylvania. He spent vast sums of money in contesting Mr. Bell's patent, without success.

It seems strange that a novel idea of this kind should present itself to three inhabitants of one country pretty much about the same time; but the history of inventions is full of such examples.

THE TELEGRAPH APPARATUS. was patented by Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke in England in the year 1837. But Professor Morse had been working quite independently on the same idea in the United States, and had, in fact, perfected his instrument in 1836.

Long before that Franklin drew electricity, by means of a kite, from the clouds, and identified it with lightning. He has received the credit for this important discovery. But a Frenchman, M. Romas, claimed that he had already made the discovery in the same way, by means of a kite, with copper wire wound round the string. It was Franklin, however, who turned it to practical account in inventing the lightning-rods.

A very curious coincidence is related in connection with the phonograph. Like many other valuable inventions, this was really a development of a much older discovery. In 1856, Leo Scott solved the problem of recording sounds of the voice by his phonograph. The sounds were written on blackened paper. How to produce them was the question which baffled him. It was Edison who accomplished this, in 1877, by using tin foil instead of the blackened paper. A few years after Mr. Scott's invention of the phonograph, in 1856, a Frenchman, M. Cros, deposited a sealed paper at the Academy of Sciences, and when this was opened after Edison's invention had been made public, it was found to contain a perfect plan for the construction of

A SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH. Why M. Cros did not utilize his invention is a mystery.

The Minie bullet invention, although not exactly an example of coincidence in time, shows that when one has a good idea he ought to turn it to account without delay, for it is almost certain to be floating about in other men's minds. In 1852, M. Minie constructed a bullet which was hollowed out at the base. In this hollow was placed a little

GREAT ZAMBESI BRIDGE FILM

LINK IN THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

Wonderful Engineering Feat Completed at Victoria Falls.

On Saturday, April 1st, the great bridge over the Zambesi at Victoria Falls was completed.

Sixteen hundred miles from Cape Town the course of the great railway from the Cape to Cairo, the dream of Cecil Rhodes, was stopped by the Zambesi just below the Victoria Falls—which are twice the height and more than double the width of Niagara.

Modern engineering has achieved many marvels, but to build a support for the great bridge at the foot of the gorge was one of the few things impossible even to the modern engineer.

The only alternative was a single-span steel cantilever bridge 500 feet long and so high above the water-line that if St. Paul's Cathedral were, in imagination, placed below the span, there would still be a space of fifty-five feet between the cross and those bottom girders of the bridge which were bolted together on Saturday morning.

BUILT IN A YEAR.

The work of building this wonderful bridge was begun from each bank in the summer of last year by Sir Charles Cox and partners, the British South African Company's engineers, and by slow degrees and with unerring accuracy bay has been added to bay—ten bays from each end—until at last the girders have "met exactly," in the words of Sir Charles Metcalf's cable, and an exceedingly delicate feat of engineering has thus been triumphantly accomplished.

When the bridge is completed and the track laid, the railroad will pass through some of the most remarkable scenery in the world. The tremendous depth to which the water falls—420 feet—causes a vapor cloud, which often rises over 1,000 feet from the water line.

Hard by is the Rain Forest, the luxuriance of whose verdure is kept eternally moist by the perpetual drizzle from the vapor cloud. To traverse the forest the traveller is furnished with a special dress of waterproof material, for otherwise, in the journey of two hours and a half, he would be wet to the skin.

CASE OF SUTTEE.

Widow Cremated on Her Husband's Funeral Pyre.

In spite of the prohibition of suttee (the burning alive of widows), a case of self-immolation has occurred at a village about thirty miles from Ajmere, India. The husband being to all appearance dead, the woman, in accordance with the custom, offered him food.

It is supposed that this was a case of suspended animation, for the supposed corpse sat up, took a mouthful, then fell back and never moved again. This unusual proceeding must have had its effect upon the minds of the natives in general, and the widow in particular, for, though the widow followed the remains to the cremation ground when the funeral pile was ready, despite the laws against this sort of a thing, the woman threw herself on the body, and, amid much confusion the pyre was ignited. How or by whom the brands were started to burning is not known, and consequently no arrests have been made. But while the fire was blazing the widow made not the slightest attempt to escape, and in the course of an hour or so

ent characteristics was his love of the picturesque, and the magnificent Durbar in which he was the central figure some time ago must have been to him a sheer delight. He loved

THE INSIGNIA OF POWER,

and was to the backbone an ideal Conservative.

As an instance of what I mean, I well remember his wrath when I said that I considered the custom of sixth form walking into "chapel" alone absurd. To the uninitiated I must explain that when all the rest of the school is seated the chapel bells stop and the voluntary commences. Then, from under the archway beneath the organ loft, the sixth-form boys, of whom there are only twenty, ten colleagues and ten oppidans (Eton students boarded by their friends out of college), walk very slowly two and two up the aisle. The colleagues turn to the left and the oppidans to the right, and take their seats below the choir.

It used to be a source of great amusement to us to watch our sixth-form friends walk into chapel, on account of the strain it entailed on their nerves. Some would blush frantically and hang their heads, as if they had something to be ashamed of; others would tread on the heels of those in front in their anxiety to get quickly to their places; and nearly all appeared painfully self-conscious and unhappy. There was always special interest taken by us all in the demeanour of a boy new to the honors of sixth form, especially as the new-comer had to lead the procession and regulate the pace. I once saw a boy bolt like a hare when the bells stopped and the organ began; and when he got to his place he was in a bath of perspiration. But when George Curzon made his debut he seemed to positively

REVEL IN THE SITUATION.

and to watch his quiet, dignified and sedate bearing he might have been the least interested person present, instead of being, as he was, the criticised object on which a thousand pairs of eyes were focused.

In spite of his undoubted mental superiority over the majority of us, there was nothing priggish about Curzon when he was a boy. On the contrary, he was always ready and anxious to give one a helping hand, and many is the time he has come and put some Latin verses right for me, or run over a difficult translation which I had been too lazy to look at till just before going to school!

It is probably not generally known that Lord Curzon began journalism when he was seventeen years of age. It was the sort of work that appealed to him in his spare time, and the "Eton Chronicle" flourished exceedingly when he was editor. It is not a journal of world-wide reputation, nor has it the "largest circulation in the world," but it can count among its past editors and contributors some of the most distinguished British statesmen and literary men of all time. Curzon wrote some excellent articles, both serious and light, while he was editor.

I saw a great deal of Curzon during my last term at Eton, and can call to mind our last long chat. We were in one of the rooms at Vidal's, and Curzon was keeping several of us alive with running fire of chaff. I took advantage of lull in the conversation to remind Curzon that in a few days I was leaving Eton for good. He immediately took my arm and suggested that we should go for a stroll by the river. When we got outside his manner was quite changed.

He was no longer the bright, cheery boy of a few minutes ago, but grave and quiet; and during that walk, when photographs were exchanged, I felt I had learned another side to George Curzon's character—and a very gentle, lovable one it was.

kesh to Rabat. In the last journey the "Son of Mahomet," then become a weary old man, broken in the rough ways of a curious country, died amid the stir of rebellion and bloodshed. It was on this march that Sir Henry Maclean had the task of travelling by the bier of the dead king, kept gorgeous with the fiction of life.

"We must not let it be known that the Sultan Mulai el Hasan is dead until we can safely proclaim his successor," they said, so they bore the body on a state litter, and the sheikhs and khalfas paid homage to the poor clay under its trappings of green and gold, just as though it were their royal master still alive and powerful.

NEW RULER PROCLAIMED.

Then Mulai Abd-el-Aziz reached Rabat in safety, and the news of the death of the old Sultan was proclaimed, and the body was laid beside the grave of his ancestor, Sidi Mahomet. So necessary had it been to maintain the death secret, that the body had been carried into Rabat through a hole in the wall at dead of night.

This ghastly mockery was followed by a period of added influence for the Kaid Maclean. The uneasy throne of the young Sultan served to give Maclean still greater opportunities for wise counsel, ready resource, and prompt action in crises.

THE STRONG MAN.

The young Sultan came to the throne with no knowledge of the world outside the walls of the harem. To his credit be it said that he had the wit to recognize in Maclean the strong man to lean upon.

As illustrations of his endurance and resource, it may be mentioned that he has often been in the saddle 19 hours out of the 24, and that when he lost the use of his right eye he made himself a dead shot from the left shoulder. He has long had the title of "the best interpreter in Morocco," and he has favorably impressed the Sultan with English ideas and diplomacy.

So he has gone on, fighting the Sultan's cunning enemies, fighting the cholera scourge, fighting the wilts of European diplomacy, fighting the difficulties of a semi-savage country, for the sake of progress and liberty.

IDIOTIC MATHEMATICIAN.

Before a Hamburg medical society "a perfect idiot" was produced, who is able, it is said, to outdistance the most reliable calculator in the world. He is twenty-five years old, of good physique, but mentally unbalanced. For the benefit of the doctors he multiplied and subtracted three, four, five, and six figure examples without the least difficulty and with absolute accuracy. Questioned as to the day of certain dates during the past year or past century, he answered after a few moments reflection, counting in the leap years. As an adding machine he does wonders, but in all other respects he has no sense whatever. His greatest delight is to boil potatoes and count them, 1,133 in a sack. He is a member of an insane fraternity of 1,200, and spends his time going from one to the other, congratulating him or her on their birthday, or nameday, all of which he keeps in his head.

HUGE CRANE.

Messrs. Cowan and Sheldon, engineers, Carlisle, England, are just completing a gigantic crane to be consigned to Cape Town solely for the purpose of lowering the concrete blocks for the erection of a sea wall at Table Bay harbor. It is understood that the crane will cost about \$75,000. Though it is not constructed to lift the heaviest weights—its normal capacity is only forty tons—yet it is the largest of its kind that has ever been erected.

ONE HAS A GOOD IDEA HE OUGHT TO TURN IT TO ACCOUNT WITHOUT DELAY, FOR IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE FLOATING ABOUT IN OTHER MEN'S MINDS. IN 1852, M. Minie constructed a bullet which was gollowed out at the base. IN THIS HOLLOW WAS PLACED A LITTLE IRON CAP, WHICH WAS FORCED INTO THE BULLET BY THE EXPLOSION, CAUSING IT TO EXPAND AND FILL THE GROOVES. FOR THIS LITTLE IDEA THE LUCKY INVENTOR RECEIVED \$100,000 FROM THE GOVERNMENT. BUT MR. GREENER HAD INVENTED THE SAME CONTRIVANCE SEVENTEEN YEARS PREVIOUSLY. HE GOT \$5,000 AS COMPENSATION.

Fulton, the American, has got credit for the invention of the steam-boat. At the time that he was making trials on the Seine in Paris, however, a Scotsman, William Symington, launched the Charles Dundas, a steam-tug, on the Scotch canals, which did the first useful work on water, with steam as the motive power.

When Mr. Lister, long ago, invented his wool-comber, he was just fore stalled by a Frenchman, who had patented a similar machine in England. Lister was compelled to buy the Frenchman's rights to use the machine in the worsted trade for the large sum of \$150,000.—London Answers.

A KING'S FREAK.

The King of the Belgians has often betrayed symptoms of what to put it politely, may be called "freakishness." One of the latest illustrations of this is the remarkable tower which he has built in Japanese style near the Castle of Laeken. It consists of five storeys, and its door, which is magnificently carved, came from the Japanese Exhibition in Paris. The door leads into a hall, into which light is admitted through stained-glass windows, which represent Japan in war and in peace. All the furniture is of the most costly description. When King Leopold entered into possession of the tower he gave the command that no one was henceforth to be admitted to it. Soldiers and gendarmes keep would-be sightseers at a distance. The place is, nevertheless, an attractive rendezvous for the curious inhabitants of the district.

ANIMALS THAT DEFY COLD.

A learned professor of the Academie des Sciences has been making experiments which have resulted in convincing him that the rabbit is of all living things the most capable of withstanding a very low temperature. Enclosed all night in a block of ice a rabbit was found next day getting on very comfortably, and evidently not aware of anything very peculiar in its circumstances. In this regard the rabbit leaves far behind our faithful friend the dog, and, according to the learned professor, sheep, goats, and pigs take good second, third and fourth places.

PUNISHING WIFE-BEATERS.

Wife-beaters are punished in a sensible manner in Germany. They are arrested every Saturday after they have finished their week's work and kept in prison until the following Monday. This is done regularly every week until the sentence is worked out, the object being that the delinquent shall be able to earn money during the week to support his family.

HIGH SPEED PHOTOGRAPHY.

The photography of objects moving at high speeds, or, what is the same thing, the taking of a photograph by exceedingly brief exposure—a thousandth of a second or less—is one of the most interesting achievements of modern science. The high speed work dates back scarcely ten years, yet pictures that involve it are passed by without special comment.

BRANDS THAT ARE BURNING ARE KNOWN, AND CONSEQUENTLY NO ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE. BUT WHILE THE FIRE WAS BLAZING THE WIDOW MADE NOT THE SLIGHTEST ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE, AND IN THE COURSE OF AN HOUR OR SO BOTH BODIES WERE REDUCED TO ASHES.

RATS CARRIED PLAGUE.

Men Hired to Kill the Rodents Regardless of Cost.

Bubonic plague, about which little has been heard in the last year, has broken out at Leith, Scotland. One man, a rat-picker named Hughes, has died. Fully 25 persons, who lived in the same house, have been removed, and the place has been thoroughly disinfected.

Hughes was attacked by the disease after sorting rags which came off a foreign ship. His wife, who worked by his side, and who is now lying ill at the Isolation Hospital, her two children by her side equally sick, declares that she saw a number of rats running about among the rags. Some serum which was taken from the body of Hughes has been examined by three specialists, and these doctors are unanimous in pronouncing the disease bubonic plague. The tenement house in which Hughes lived was in the most densely populated portion of Leith. The house has been not only renovated, but closed, and the inhabitants of the adjoining buildings are being kept under strict medical observation. It being generally believed that the disease was brought to Leith by rats, the port authorities have employed a number of rat-catchers, with instructions to rid the place of the vermin, regardless of cost.

HAY FEVER REMEDIES.

Recent German Discoveries Are Proving Successful.

German sufferers from hay fever have tried to help their fellows and themselves by banding together in order to promote investigation into the causes of their troubles and to discover cures, if possible. As the hay fever season is just approaching, some account of the results of their enquiries may be welcome to English sufferers.

Experiments and experience have fairly established the fact that hay fever is due to the pollen of grass, rye, etc., often intensified by dust and by sunshine.

The dangerous period is from the middle of May to the end of July, varying according to locality; the actually dangerous time for any given place lasts some five or six weeks.

Except in unusually severe cases, alleviation may be obtained by inhaling the fumes of stramonium, with which a little saltpetre has been mixed, and sometimes by smoking cigarettes made of Indian hemp. The most scientific remedies yet known for external treatment are the anti-toxins prepared from grass pollen. Of these there are two on the market pollantin and graminin.

Pollantin is a serum supplied in the form of powder, to be used as snuff or as a liquid to drop into the eyes and nose.

Graminin, which at present is only procurable as powder, is the cheaper product, and is due to the discovery of the assistant of Dr. Dunbar, the inventor of pollantin. These remedies are at present little known outside, but in Germany they are used with real success in 50 per cent. of cases treated, and with less success in others.

CHEAP JAPANESE SURGERY.

At a cost of 25 cents Japanese doctors can dress the wounds of 500 men. They use a finely-powdered charcoal obtained by the slow combustion of straw in closed furnaces. Sachets filled with it are applied to the wounds, and its antiseptic and absorbent qualities generally effect a rapid cure.

FINE COLORED MARBLES

FOUGHT 700 SOLDIERS

ANIMALS AS DETECTIVES

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

VALUABLE HASTINGS COUNTY DEPOSIT.

A Present to the Princess of Wales to Further Enquiry.

Owing to the notable commercial instinct and constant desire to promote the industries of the empire, the Princess of Wales has caused a mining discovery to be made in Canada, which appears likely to prove of world-wide importance, says the London Daily Mail.

While on her tour in Canada with the Prince of Wales, then Duke of Cornwall, four years ago, her Royal Highness was presented with a collection of precious stones, etc., from all parts of the Dominion, which had been polished by Mr. Willmott, the Dominion geologist.

The Princess specially admired certain specimens of colored marble, including a very rare variety known as sodolite, which is of a very rich blue color. On her return to England she entrusted the collection to Mr. Charles C. Allom, who was engaged upon the designs for the decoration of Marlborough House.

PRINCESS' HINT.

"Why cannot more be found?" asked the Princess, who went on to say that she felt that the stones, if existing in sufficient quantities would be of immense value for decorative purposes.

Mr. Allom made enquiries as to the likelihood of the marble existing in workable quantities in Canada, but met in every quarter with disappointment. At length, nothing dismayed, he decided to make close inquiries in Hastings County, the district in which the original specimens had been found. With this view, he engaged Mr. Thomas Morrison, of Aberdeen, a mining expert, who after eight months of careful prospecting, discovered a large tract of valuable marble quarries.

STATUARY MARBLE.

Mr. Allom, who has just returned from Canada, has brought with him a collection of specimens of the rough marble, which range in hue from a delicate mouse-grey to blood-red, with all possible shades of green and blue. There has also been discovered a quarry of statuary marble, which is of the greatest importance, as the world's supply is at present limited to the quarries at Carrara in Italy and Vermont, in the United States, which both belong to the same owner.

The first discovery of the sodolite marble occurred in a curious manner. A farmer who had set out in search of a lost cow on a rainy night was bringing her back when her foot slipped on the wet rock, leaving a blue streak. The farmer afterwards returned and obtained some specimens of the rock, which led ultimately to the discovery of the present quarries.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Interesting Paragraphs About Most Everything.

Mutton can frequently be purchased in Australia at 2 cents per pound.

A Greenland whale is equal in weight to eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears.

The cotton factories in Lancashire spin enough thread in six seconds to go round the world.

A passenger locomotive needs about 120 gallons of oil each year to keep it in running order.

The cost of the war to Russia has been practically \$7,500,000 per week since hostilities began.

A lighthouse of bamboo which is

FORT BLOWN UP WITH MILLE-NITE BOMBS.

Story of a Plucky Septuagenarian Who Held the Military Off For Ten Days.

Since the Three Musketeers held their bastion against a whole army, France has witnessed some novel sieges, but never a sturdier defense than made by Francois Roy, the gamekeeper who recently kept 700 gendarmes and troops at bay for ten days.

Roy is a peppery tempered old fellow of 70, but still remarkably spry on his legs and tough as hickory. He had been a soldier in his earlier days. Later he had become a gamekeeper and was suspected of using that office to facilitate his own exploits as a poacher. Anyhow, he was accused of preying on the game he was paid to protect and lost his situation in consequence. He swore to be revenged on those who had caused him to be deprived of his situation. At the first chance he fired on one of the men who had lodged information against him. That brought the law down on him and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Roy declared that like the Old Guard he might die, but would never surrender. He retired to his little cottage and prepared it to withstand a siege. Standing alone on a slight eminence in the village of Usseau, near Chateaureau, it was well situated for defense. Roy laid in a stock of ammunition and provisions

PIERCED THE FOUR WALLS
with loopholes and took pot shots at all emissaries of the law who approached within range. The discreet civilian authorities thereupon turned the job over of capturing him to the military.

No fewer than 600 infantry and three brigades of gendarmes surrounded the old fellow's improvised fort. Such formidable measures to subdue one man would have excited ridicule in any other country, but Gallic sense of humor is a queer thing. Railway companies ran excursion trains to the village to enable visitors from afar to witness the imposing spectacle. At one time there were several thousands of them present. When there was no shooting going on they entertained themselves with open-air dances to the music of fiddles and gramophones.

A French general of division—General Badin, one of the Tonkin heroes

—was put in charge of the siege operations.

He conducted them in accordance with the latest and most

approved methods of scientific warfare which is opposed to all needless risk of life. A cordon of troops was posted around the house to keep civilians from crossing the fire zone.

Sniping went on at long range on either side for several days without anybody getting hurt, but it was

quite as lively as the average French duel.

It was first intended to starve the former soldier into surrender, but it was concluded after the lapse of

more than a week that process would take too long.

As an experienced campaigner and forager Roy had laid his plans to keep hunger at bay for an indefinite period. He made it apparent to the besiegers that he was well provisioned by the liberality with which he scattered food from the windows of his fort among the birds, and the fowls in his yard.

The spectators began to murmur that they were not getting their money's worth.

A COUNCIL OF WAR WAS HELD.

The idea was seriously entertained of bombarding the cottage with artillery, but to that the civil authori-

ties objected unless the military

SOMETIMES DISPLAY ALMOST HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.

Dogs and Monkeys Have Often Been Useful in Discovering Criminals.

The excise officials at Posen, in eastern Germany, have a dog trained to detect illicit distilleries, which flourish in many villages, says Pearson's Weekly.

A mixture of ether, forbidden by law, is drunk by many persons instead of brandy, and the Posen dog's acute sense of smell enables it to detect the cottages where the volatile liquid is being prepared. Elsass, the dog in question, has several puppies, all of which are being taught their parent's profession.

Dogs are used in many countries to detect smuggling. On the Austrian shores of the Adriatic a considerable contraband trade is being done in Italian and Levantine goods, and many smuggling expeditions are foiled by canine vigilance. At intervals of a mile or so along the coast are kennels, which have dogs taught to bark loudly on the appearance of boats at night. When the wind is blowing on shore it is said that these animal custom officers can detect a boat a mile from land, however dark the night.

The monks of the Great St. Bernard had some time ago a dog which actually

CAPTURED A MURDERER.

A traveler on the famous pass was murdered in the snow by an Italian navvy. One of the dogs sent out for the purpose of succoring snowbound wayfarers came upon the corpse. Instead of returning to the hospice, he pursued the assassin several miles along the road and, biting his leg, lame him so badly that he was unable to proceed. The St. Bernard mounted guard over him and waited until the villagers came up and arrested the assassin, the corpse having meantime been discovered.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper recently told the story of a monkey that acted as a policeman. A thief named Leballet entered by night the fowlhouse of Mme. Houdin of Clichy, and was about to retire with a number of dead birds when a huge black form sprang at his throat. The thief shrieked with terror, and the householder, opening her window, saw a monkey, the property of her neighbor, in the act of strangling him. The animal was driven off and the thief, badly injured, conveyed to a hospital.

The owner of the monkey afterward declared to an interviewer that the animal had been trained to fly at any suspicious character who appeared near the house after dark. It had once, it appeared, attacked an overzealous policeman who entered the yard to look for burglars.

The German Volkszeitung recently published a still more remarkable instance of animal smartness. A Dresden doctor named Werner was stymied and bound by burglars when asleep, his keys taken and his safe ransacked. As the attack was made in the dark he failed, of course, to describe his assailants. The dog chained in the yard had not even barked, and the victim of the outrage was so disgusted that he proposed to give it away. A few days later two men were

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

They had been seen in the neighborhood of the doctor's house, but as none of the stolen goods were traced the case seemed weak.

The police suggested that the dog might recognize them. The burglar

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Three thousand six hundred and sixteen fires were reported to the London Fire Brigade last year.

During four months the Salvation Army has supplied 128,000 farthing breakfasts to children in London.

A syndicate of Walkden gentlemen interested in the cotton industry have taken over an old-established local weaving mill with view to enlarging and re-starting it.

Notices in Yiddish have been printed by the Stepney Borough Council warning aliens in the East End of the penalties against street cries.

In twenty-seven towns betting news is now blotted out from the newspapers in the public libraries. Twenty other towns are considering the question.

Mrs. W. H. Gladstone has presented to Hawarden parish the combined hand and wheel bier used at the funerals of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone and Archbishop Benson.

Prof. Watson Cheyne, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Charles Eliot, and Colonel Sir Frank E. Younghusband have received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Edinburgh University.

Mr. Macmillan, the British Consul at Nice, has received the munificent offer of £3,000 for the completion of the Victoria memorial hospital in that town from Sir George White, of Bristol.

King Edward's public visit to Manchester, when his Majesty will open the new large dock of the ship canal, will probably take place during the latter part of July.

A communication has been received at Sheffield stating that the Committee of the Privy Council have decided to recommend incorporating the University of Sheffield.

Stolen glue was used by an Oldham man to "strengthen and thicken" gravy in the pies which he sold at football matches and outside theatres. He received two months' hard labor.

H.M.S. Boadicea, a second-class cruiser, built in 1875, has arrived at Preston Dock, to be broken up. This vessel conveyed the remains of the Prince Imperial to England.

The loquacity of certain members of the Bolton Town Council has caused the resignation of three members, who as business men cannot afford the time to listen to wearisome and useless talk.

Twenty years ago the late Mr. J. K. Starley of Coventry, introduced to the world the safety bicycle. At that time over 300,000 "ordinaries" were in use. Where are they now?

Three bags of Tibetan wheat and barley seed have been forwarded by Lord Kitchener to the Transvaal for the purpose of discovering whether Tibetan grain is "rust-proof" in South African soil.

A serious feature of the typhoid epidemic at Lincoln is the number of nurses who have contracted the disease. Twelve are under treatment, and most of them have the disease in a most virulent form.

Arrangements are being made by the British Motor-Boat Club for an international motor-boat race when the French fleet visits Spithead. The contest will take place between the lines of the British and French battleships.

James Lamb, one of the few survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade, has been appointed at the age of seventy-four, temporary as

A passenger locomotive needs about 120 gallons of oil each year to keep it in running order.

The cost of the war to Russia has been practically \$7,500,000 per week since hostilities began.

A lighthouse of bamboo, which is in use in Japan, is said to have great power of resisting the waves, and does not rot like ordinary wood.

In the Belgian Parliament, when a member is making a long speech, brandy-and-water is supplied him at the expense of the Government.

The giraffe is the only animal which is unable to swim. This is on account of its long neck. Every other animal can, if put to it, manage to keep afloat.

Mr. Thomas Moore, Croft Hall, Shepshed, Leicestershire, England, whose death is reported, regularly attended Sunday school as scholar and teacher for eighty years.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has the curious property, every tenth year, of turning red, owing to the presence of certain water plants, which are not found in any other lake in the world.

What is believed to be the oldest European painting in existence has been found in Crete by the Italian Archaeological Mission. It is on a sarcophagus, and is supposed to date back 2,500 years B.C.

The city of Lemberg has won the first prize of \$60,000 in the lottery of the city of Vienna this year. The Lemberg Corporation had decided to sell the tickets it held, but an official had forgotten to do so.

Preserved in the cathedral of Bangor, Wales, is a pair of old "dog tongs," which were used for ejecting quarrelsome dogs from church during service. A similar pair is preserved at Llanywnys, Wales, and bears numerous teeth marks.

Every Japanese barrack has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a fourteen-foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

The little village of Llanymynech, on the borders of Wales, boasts an inn which is partly in England and partly in Wales. Thus one-half of the building is subject to the Welsh Sunday Closing Act, while the other half is amenable to English law.

YOUTHFUL BEAUTY.

If you wish to be young looking and happy, adopt as your principle in life never to expect too much of people. A large amount of worry and trouble arises from our too great expectations of others. We expect too much of our children; they must be gifted, beautiful, obedient, little compendiums of all the virtues, and if they are not this we think bitter things and sow wrinkles and gray hair for ourselves. We expect too much of our friends, and ill nature is the result of the disappointments encountered. The housekeeper develops into a domestic pessimist who does not find the orderliness and cleanliness which she expects.

MARRIED BY A LADY.

The first instance on record, in the North of England at least, of the marriage ceremony being performed by a woman has just occurred at Blackburn. Mrs. Lewis, the well-known temperance advocate, was attending a wedding at the Park Road Congregational Church of two young folks connected with her Temperance Mission Hall, when the latter expressed a wish that the lady would marry them. Upon this the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Dugdale, invited Mrs. Lewis to tie the nuptial knot, which she did, the pastor assisting in the ceremony.

SAVED BY A PIPE

Constable McClure, of South Shields, England, showed great presence of mind in treating a girl who drank oxalic acid. Unable to get chalk for an emetic he ground up a clay pipe, and thus saved the girl's life.

that they were not getting their money's worth.

A COUNCIL OF WAR WAS HELD.

The idea was seriously entertained of bombarding the cottage with artillery, but to that the civil authorities objected unless the military forces were prepared to give a guarantee that no other property would be injured. Then it was decided to blow up the dwelling with melenite. The railway companies declined to transport so dangerous an explosive. They had a pecuniary interest in prolonging the show. Arrangements were then made for transporting the bombs by motor cars. They were accompanied by a detachment of sappers.

On the tenth day after the beginning of the military siege, at 1 o'clock in the morning, an intrepid lieutenant of engineers, accompanied by two sergeants and five sappers, protected by steel breastplates, crawled up to the cottage and laid something like 100 pounds of melenite against one of the walls. So stealthily did they do their work that Roy did not hear them. With equal success a long fuse was laid to the explosives.

Two hours later a general bugle call sounded. It was the signal for all sentries to scoot out of danger. A few minutes later, at a distance of several hundred yards, the lieutenant ignited the fuse. A deafening explosion followed. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that one end of the building and part of the roof had been blown away. But the door still held fast. Some cartridges were placed against it and it was speedily shattered.

A hasty search of the ruins failed to reveal any signs of the law-defying Roy who had been apprised of his might and majesty in this stern fashion. But the vigilant better half of the mayor of the town was on the watch with a pair of field glasses. She espied a figure gliding through a field of corn some 200 yards distant and

RAISED THE ALARM.

An excited crowd made a rush for the spot. Roy—for it was he—started to run. With a yell the mob sped after him. The explosion had left him in no condition for a sprint race and they soon overtook him. Kicked, buffeted and spat upon, there would soon have been an end of him if some gendarmes had not galloped up and taken him in charge.

When he recovered consciousness some hours later he said that he had been asleep with a rifle by his side when the explosion had occurred and taking advantage of the pall of smoke that overhung the place had bolted through the breach in the wall. That he escaped serious injury by the explosion is hardly less than miraculous. He might have been able to get clear away but for the vigilance of the mayor's wife.

He said that he felt secure against a night assault because he had a book in the house in which he read that no legal process could be served between sunset and sunrise. He construed that as barring bombs between those hours and, therefore, regarded himself as the victim of illegal methods.

But his defense has set France a new military problem. If one man can resist 700 soldiers for ten days how many men will it require to execute la revanche on Germany and take Berlin, to say nothing of all the forts that lie between it and the frontiers?

OSLER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Some scientist can make himself mighty popular with the head of the house by proving that the man who beats a carpet or a rug is exposing himself to all kinds of deadly microbes.

Gus de Smythe—"Those new boots of yours squeak awfully, perhaps they're not paid for yet?" Johnny—"That's all nonsense. If there is anything in that, why don't my coat and vest and my trousers and my hat squeak too?"

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

They had been seen in the neighborhood of the doctor's house, but as none of the stolen goods were traced the case seemed weak.

The police suggested that the dog might recognize them. The suspects were mixed up with a crowd of other prisoners, and one by one the men defiled through a room in which the dog waited in charge of a detective. The first three men the dog sniffed at but otherwise ignored. When the fourth prisoner appeared he growled fiercely and attempted to seize him by the trousers. He was one of the suspects. The other was recognized in the same way. The men were retained in custody, and finally further evidence was obtained which led to their conviction.

In 1890 a malicious visitor gave poisoned nuts to two monkeys in the St. Petersburg Zoological Gardens. The monkeys became seriously ill, but recovered. A policeman was put on duty at the cage to prevent further outrages and catch the culprit in case he renewed his attempt. A fortnight after his appointment he noticed that on an innocent looking old gentleman approaching the cage the two recovered monkeys grimaced fiercely, and flew at the bars. The old man was identified as a supposed harmless lunatic named Plaskin, whose bête noir was Darwinism and the alleged relationship of man to the lower animals. He admitted having poisoned the monkeys.

WAS MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Took Money to Pay His Betting Losses.

The Hon. T. M. Slattery, member of the New South Wales Parliament, has been sentenced to three and one-half years' imprisonment. He asked that full penalty be imposed, adding that he had asked for no mercy, and that he despised the recommendation of mercy from the jury.

It was claimed that he had converted to his own use about \$35,000 belonging to Mrs. Mary Ellen Scanlon. As for Mrs. Scanlon, her own career had in it the elements of romance. She had lived for many years in dire poverty, and was on the point of going to the poorhouse when it was discovered that she was one of the next of kin to James Tyson, the great Australian millionaire. From his enormous estate she inherited nearly \$450,000. Some of this was entrusted to Slattery to invest, and he fraudulently appropriated a considerable portion of it to make good heavy betting losses.

Justice Pring, in passing sentence, said that betting was responsible for more crimes than any other vice that he knew of. He hoped that one of the results of the shock of the conviction would be to send such a feeling of indignation against betting throughout the entire community that anything of this sort would be checked in the future.

The trial created a great sensation throughout Australia, for Slattery had been prominent in politics in New South Wales for over 25 years. He was on three different occasions Minister of Justice, was Minister of Mines in Sir George Gibbs' Administration, and he had served as chairman of the committees of the Legislative Assembly and Acting-Speaker. He was also one of the thirteen centenary commissioners for the celebrations of New South Wales.

A LUNATIC RUNS AMUCK.

A terrible affair occurred the other day at Naas, in County Kildare, Ireland. A lunatic named Dowling, an inmate of the local workhouse, escaped from his keeper, and, in a fit of frenzy, seizing a spade, ran among the other patients. With one stroke of the spade he killed a man named Nolan. Then he felled four other men, one of whom, a man named Leahy, has since died. It was with considerable difficulty that Dowling was secured and locked in his cell.

The contest will take place between the lines of the British and French battleships.

James Lamb, one of the few survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade, has been appointed at the age of seventy-four, temporary assistant usher at the South-Western Police Court, where the Hon. John de Grey is the magistrate.

AN IRISH JOHN GILPIN.

Rider and His Steed Startle An Irish Village.

An Irish John Gilpin, who came galloping at full speed through the village of Aughrim, County Wicklow, as the villagers were returning from mass one Sunday morning, was placed under arrest. His steed has also been detained.

The rider had a halter, ornamented with shells, round the spirited horse's neck, and he guided the animal through the crowds with a piece of twine in a manner which would have done credit to a circus performer. He made a halt at the railway station, and was immediately surrounded by an admiring and curious crowd. The attention of the police was called, and both rider and mount were taken to the police barracks. The man was charged on suspicion with having stolen the animal.

He gave his name as "Herbert Mandeville, Annar Castle, Kilsheskin, Clonmel," and stated that he got the horse from Miss Marsh, Clondalkin, County Dublin, and was training the animal for the lady. The horse is a highly-bred animal. It showed signs of rough usage about the legs, which were cut and hacked as if it jumped through a barbed-wire fence.

Mandeville stated that the animal had won two races recently. The rider wore good clothes, and appeared to be a well-educated man. He carried a quantity of provisions slung across the animal's shoulder in front of the saddle in a quaint provision bag. The bag consisted of a pair of trousers with the two legs sewn up. In it were found bread, tea, sugar, oats, and a large dagger wrapped in paper.

"THE MOUTH OF HELL."

Famous Abyss in England to Be Investigated.

At the village of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, near Settle, Yorkshire, England, a number of Alpine climbers are arranging to descend and explore a famous abyss or hole in the limestone rock known as Hell Pot, or "The Mouth of Hell." Over and over again efforts have been made to explore this weird abyss, even during the early summer of this year, but up to the present time all efforts in this direction have proved unsatisfactory.

"The mouth of Hell" is situated on the slopes of Ingleborough, in the Pennine Chain, and is reported to be over 300 feet deep. Water rushes in at the top and falls in a long cascade, accommodating the persons who make the efforts to explore.

Now that the two clubs, the Leeds Rambling Club and the Kyndwr Club of Derbyshire, have taken up the matter of a systematic and scientific exploration, it is believed that some of the problems connected with the abyss cannot long remain a mystery. The chief object of the expedition is to find the bottom of this awe-inspiring cavern, and to follow a subterranean watercourse which ends in a waterfall. These cannot be seen from the surface. Indeed, from above very little can be seen, as the temperature, below, being lower than that outside, a mist hovers continually over the mysteries below.

"I hear, Mrs. Parvenue, that your son is a great student, and spends most of his time over the midnight oil." "There isn't a word of truth about that oil, ma'am: we have gas all over the house, and Alfred has a whole chanticleer in his room. Oil, indeed!" and the haughty dame tossed her head.

MEN'S OXFORDS

The smartest and most sensible OXFORDS made are here in shapes and leathers that assure ease and comfort.

Our Oxfords fit at the heel and fit at the instep.



Men's Tan Calf or Black Vici Kid Oxfords, Goodyear Welted, ease and comfort in every line	\$2.50
Men's Patent Coltskin and Fine Tan Willow Calfskin, Goodyear Welted.	\$3.50

Other Styles \$1.25 to \$4.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN. Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafoe, the manufacturer of the well known Dafoe's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafoe's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafoe also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Four, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Seeds FOR 1905

SEEDS TO BUY! SEEDS TO SELL!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds. Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the World's Calf Feed.

Condition Powders. Herbaceous, Blatchfords, etc.

Also the office of the

NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited.

—AT—

STATIONERS

"Straws" Have Their Say Now.

The scope is much broader this season.—One can choose his summer headgear from a variety of shapes and braids.

Swell and Swagger styles for the young men—and conservative shapes for middle aged men.

Prices Range from 25c to \$2.

Boys' Hats, in a number of shapes from

25c to 75 Cents.

Children's Sailors and Linen Hats at 25, 50 and 75 Cents.

J. L. BOYES,

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Screen Doors and Windows.

Fancy designs and cheap; also screen wire and spring hinges for sale at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

Ice Cream Social.

In the School-room of Selby Methodist Church on Friday, June 30th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Good programme, all welcome. Admission 15c.

Selby.

The members of Court Selby I.O.O.F. will attend Divine service in St. John's church, Selby, at three o'clock next Sunday. The Rev. T. F. Dowdell will preach the sermon. The offerings at this service will go to the Diocesan Mission Fund.

Established 1835.

I am still doing business at the old stand and will pay the highest price in cash for wool, or exchange tweeds, flannels, yarns. Custom spinning and carpet yarns made to order.

J. PERRY.
Napanee Woolen Mill, 27-a-p

Flew the Coop.

James Bryden, of Flinton, was arrested, on Saturday last, by Chief Green and H. W. Huff, on a capias and brought to Napanee Saturday night. He was left in charge of Constable York, at his home, and during Sunday night, between the hours of one and five he decided to be up and away and in the morning Constable York found his man was missing.

Bryden was arrested on a charge of leaving the country and defrauding his creditors.

The case seems a mixed up one as it is said the debt he

owes to Murphy, Gordon & Co., bankers of Tweed, is one contracted by his brother,

but the notes to the amount of some \$1,600 were endorsed by him.

Adolphustown-Glenora Ferry.

The merchants of Picton (with one or two exceptions) have agreed to give a return ticket to customers from Adolphustown who purchase goods at one time to the value of \$5 or upwards.

Fred Allison spent last Saturday in Picton, while there left an order with Carter Bros. for rubber belting and new smoke stack and screen. His output of barrel heads will be 20,000 this season.

Picton merchants must have done a good business with Adolphustown residents last Saturday, judging by the number who crossed the Ferry.

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Adolphustown-Glenora Ferry.

Presented with handsome Umbrella.

Mr. W. J. Shannon, who has been sales-

Kilties' Band Opera Hall, Napanee Friday Afternoon, June 23rd

Salt.

Windsor Salt \$1.40 per barrel at
GREY LION GROCERY.

Public Meeting.

A Public meeting for the discussion of \$35,000 Electric Light By law will be held in the town hall, Monday evening, June 26th.

The Kilties Band.

The Kilties band will arrive in Montreal on June 18th, fresh from their triumphal tour of Europe, where they have travelled some eight months, giving 500 concerts, and arrangements have been made to have this, our famous band, give a concert in the Brisco opera house, Napanee, Friday afternoon, June 23rd. Prices 25c, 50c, 50c.

Machine Oil.

XXX Engine Oil the best brand for machines sold cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

Had an Eye Put Out.

Alfred Filson, son of Henry Filson, of Amherst Island, met with a very serious accident Monday afternoon which may result in the loss of the sight of one of his eyes. He was engaged in putting up a wire fence, and cutting the tightened wire, the sharp point striking him in the left eye. Medical attendance is endeavoring to save the eye.

Builders' Supplies.

We have the largest and most complete stock in Napanee.

MADOLE & WILSON

Escaped from Custody.

James Bryden, of Flinton, was arrested on Saturday by Chief Green and H. W. Huff and brought to Napanee Saturday evening. Bryden was arrested on a charge of leaving the country and defrauding his creditors. The case seems to be a mixed up one, as it is said the debt for which he was arrested was one contracted by his brother, but some of the notes were endorsed by him. In cases of this kind the law provides that the person is entitled to twenty-four hours in which to make arrangements for bail, etc. In the meantime he had to be guarded and was given into the charge of Mr. David York, court constable, at his home. The twenty-four hour grace expired on Sunday and it was decided to wait until Monday before putting him in jail, if bail was not produced and accepted. Sometime between one and five o'clock Monday morning he escaped. When the prisoner was given to Mr. David York to watch, it was remarked that he would not run away if he could, in fact, he said himself that he had fully made up his mind to stay and face the charges. Nevertheless Saturday evening Mr. York kept a strict watch over his prisoner who slept well and caused no trouble. Sunday evening the prisoner signified his intention of going to retire, and Mr. York went upstairs with him and stayed there until after twelve o'clock, when the prisoner seemed to have gone asleep. Being rather tired from his previous night's watch and being somewhat off his guard as to the character of the man, he thought he might lie down for a short time. This he did and when he awoke a trifle before 5 o'clock in the morning, he got a pitcher of water and took it up to the room where the prisoner was supposed to be. When he entered the room he saw that the bird had flown, having gone out through the window. He immediately reported the escape to Sheriff Hawley, and also the other police officials, but although every effort was made for his recapture, nothing has so far been learned of his whereabouts. His friends appeared early Monday morning for the purpose of bailing him out. Bryden is a man aged about 75 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height, medium stout build, round shoulders, upper teeth prominent, rather high forehead, reddish complexion, reddish side-whiskers and moustache, wearing dark brown hair

Canned Peaches,
Canned Lombard
Plums,
Canned Raspberries,
Canned Pineapple,
Canned Peas,
Canned Green Gages,
Canned Blueberries,
Canned Apples.

Try me for Canned Fruits.

FRANK H. PERRY.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Best quality of Copper Sulphate and Berger's Pure Paris Green for making the Bordeaux Mixture at the Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper

LAPUM.

J. E. Boulton is improving his residence by erecting a kitchen and woodhouse.

F. E. Brown paid a flying visit on Saturday to the Limestone City.

Our butcher, George Lee, Odessa, has commenced his regular tour.

Mrs. L. Brown, and Mrs. F. E. Brown were, Saturday, guests of Mrs. B. Rose.

Mrs. J. Meekie and son, Clare, Bellrock, were, Sunday, guests of Miss Sarah Simpkins.

A number from here attended the Hornerite meeting, Sunday evening, at Yarker.

Misses Myrtle and Effie Snider, Maple avenue, were Saturday guests of Miss Leila Frink.

Visitors: Mrs. (Dr.) P. B. Bell and daughters, Hazel and Eleanor, Palmyra, O., with A. H. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. M. Silver and daughter, Lena, Westbrook, with Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose; Enoch Simpkins, Waggonville, with his mother, Mrs. Emily Simpkins; Albert Williamson, Fredericksburgh, with Mr. and Mrs. J. Huff; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clyde, Odessa, with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boulton; R. S. Hamm, Napanee, with his mother, Mrs. T. B. Hamm.

WILTON.

Visitors: Mrs. (Dr.) P. B. Bell and daughters, Hazel and Eleanor, Palmyra, O., with A. H. Bell; Mr. and Mrs. M. Silver and daughter, Lena, Westbrook, with Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose; Enoch Simpkins, Waggonville, with his mother, Mrs. Emily Simpkins; Albert Williamson, Fredericksburgh, with Mr. and Mrs. J. Huff; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clyde, Odessa, with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boulton; R. S. Hamm, Napanee, with his mother, Mrs. T. B. Hamm.

WILTON.

S. S. Gallagher has completed his new

Presented with handsome Umbrella.

Mr. W. J. Shannon, who has been sales-

Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the world's
Calf Feed.
Condition Powders.
Herbaceous, Blatchford's, etc.
Also the office of the
NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited.

AT— SYMINGTON'S

South Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

Galvanized iron shingles and soldered
roofing. MADOLE & WILSON

Robert M. Jack has been appointed
license inspector of Deseronto.

J. W. Hall has purchased Richard
Irving's brick house on centre street and
will occupy it at once.

F. Chinneck is now an issuer of Marriage
Licenses, and can fit you out with ring and
papers, all of which will be strictly confi-
dential.

27b F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

Commissioner Combs, Brigadier Turner
and others will address special meetings in
the Salvation Army Barracks, Saturday
afternoon, June 24th, at 2 p.m. All are
invited.

When Giving Presents to Ladies

you always wish the newest
and most beautiful articles.

OUR ENGAGEMENT RINGS

comprise every variety of stone, and
are most beautiful.

Besides what nicer thing could you
give than a nice, birthday stone
suitable for the month.

A Full Stock of Wedding Rings

and the most important fact of all is
that we are strictly private and will
guarantee not to give you away.

The Quality Store.

F. CHINNECK,

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Highest Prices Paid For Wool.

A. E. LAZIER.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Grange Block.

Emily Simpkins; Albert Williamson,
Fredericksburgh, with Mr. and Mrs. J.
Huff; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clyde, Odessa
with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Boulton; R. S.
Hamm, Napanee, with his mother, Mrs.
T. B. Hamm.

WILTON.

S. S. Gallagher has completed his new
horse stable in addition to his new barn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Collins, Trenton,
spent a few days this week at Everton
Babcock's.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Guess, Sydenham,
spent last week at Mrs. Burts.

William Simmons, Toronto, is spending
a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Nicholas Simmons.

Rev. R. A. Wattam has returned from
conference.

Robert Lapum has gone to Rochester.

A number of our young people spent an
evening on a croquet lawn, last week, and
and report an exceedingly pleasant evening.

The boys in our cheese factory were
rather rushed on Monday morning owing to
an unusual amount of milk.

Several of our boys are going to Camp
next week, at Barryfield.

Constant improvements are being made
in our cemetery by the raising of plots and
several new monuments being added.

Shingles.

All grades from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Best
value in town at R. J. WALES STORES.

LAPUM'S WEST

On Wednesday afternoon, June 14th, a
very quiet wedding was solemnized at the
Methodist parsonage, Wilton, by the Rev.
R. A. Wattam, when two of our most
popular young people in the persons of
Miss Mary E. Brown and Mr. S. A. Vandewater,
both of this place, were united in
the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride
was attended by her friend Miss Isabel
Stover, of Wilton, while Mr. Lathan Irish
did the honors of best man. The happy
couple left immediately to spend a short
time visiting relatives in Napanee, Odessa,
and elsewhere, after which they intend
taking up housekeeping here.

We are pleased to know that Rev. M.
Wattam is to remain with us another year.
The service here was well attended on
Wednesday night.

Mr. A. Parrott has purchased a fine
carriage horse.

C. Davy was in town several days this
week attending court.

Elmer Clyde, of Odessa, gave us a call
on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Buck were visiting her
brother, Oliver, near Morven on Monday.

Mrs. Jas. Meeks and son, Clair, of Bell-
Rock, were visiting at Mrs. R. D. Brown's
Saturday and Sunday; also Mr. Knock
Simpkin, of Parnam, at his mother's,
Mrs. E. S. Simpkins.

Still another wedding expected soon.

Flies, Flies.

Who wants flies. Keep them out with
our window screens and doors.

BOYLE & SON.

CENTREVILLE.

The foundation for the new town hall, is
now being laid.

E. W. Lochead has the basement for his
new barn completed. Thos. Pybus had
the contract.

C. Whelan had a new boiler placed in
the cheese factory last week.

Statue Labor is about completed.

Rev. Father McRae, C. S. S. R., con-
ducted a special mission in the R. C.
church, during the last week. The whole
congregation, supplemented by many from the
neighboring ones turned out to hear him at each
exercise, there being two each day, morning and evening.

His Grace Archbishop Gauthier also
visited the church for a day during the
mission.

The stone-crusher is now engaged at
Newburgh, crushing stone for the corpora-
tion.

Visitors: Misses Mary and Maggie and
Joseph Byrnes, and J. J. Garratt, Erin-
ville; Miss L. Dowling, Newburgh; Mrs.
J. Meagher, of Bath; Miss K. McGuire,
and Mrs. Jas. McGuire, Jr., Strathearn.

Spiro Powder.

Kills all bad odors arising from
perspiration. It's almost a talc-like
necessity. For sale at

The Red Cross Drug Store,

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

stack and screen. His output of barrel
heads will be 20,000 this season.

Pilot merchants must have done a good
business with Adolphustown residents last
Saturday, judging by the number who
crossed the Ferry.

Presented with handsome Umbrella.

Mr. W. J. Shannon, who has been sales-
men with the Robinson Co. for the past
three years, has severed his connection
with that firm to accept a position with the
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Canada.
In his associations with his fellow-sales-
men he has always been regarded as a
"real good fellow", and the breaking of
those pleasant ties could not be allowed to
pass without some slight token of remem-
brance. Consequently on Saturday evening,
June 23rd, after the closing of the
Pilot Co.'s store, a supper was given
him at Rikley's restaurant, when he was
also presented with a handsome gold
mounted silk umbrella, with initials in-
scribed on handle. Mr. Shorey was the
spokesman for the boys and made the
presentation. Mr. Shannon in replying
thanked his fellow salesmen and expressed
the fact that in all his positions, held
during the past twenty-five years, such an
aggregation of agreeable clerks it had never
been his privilege of being numbered with,
as those whom he was about parting with.

Does the ice man leave a larger chunk
of ice these warm days.

Machine oil, Prati's Astial bay fork
ropes, paris green, trip ropes at

BOYLE & SON.

The Ladies' Aid of the Eastern Method-
ist church gave an entertainment in the
opera house Friday evening. A very fine
programme was prepared and successfully
carried out by local talent.

The Young People's Society of the Pres-
byterian church held an excursion per
steamer Reindeer, Friday afternoon to
Glenora and Glen Island. The affair was
well patronized and a very pleasant after-
noon was spent on the water.

Thursday morning Mr. Peter Bristol
showed us a mammoth leaf of rhubarb
From the bottom of the stalk to the top of
the leaf, it measured 8 feet, 11 inches, and
3 feet 4 inches across the centre. Mr.
Bristol has watched its growth with interest,
and says it has grown, during the past
few warm days, at the rate of half an inch
per day.

Cord wood and Block wood
for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t.f.



ONE OF THE

NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE
DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

although every effort was made for his re-
capture, nothing has so far been learned of
his whereabouts. His friends appeared
early Monday morning for the purpose of
bailing him out. Bryden is a man aged
about 75 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height,
medium stout build, round shoulders, upper
teeth prominent, rather high forehead,
reddish complexion, reddish side-whiskers
and moustache, wearing dark brown suit
of clothes, black soft felt hat with crepe on
side. A reward of \$50 is offered for his
arrest and detention until an officer can go
after him.

Hammocks.

A first-class assortment.

MA DOLE & WILSON.

Pleaseing Comments.

Kingston Whig—Canon and Mrs. Jarvis
hit upon a very charming novelty at the
reception they gave at the rectory, on
Thursday night of last week, for the visitors
in Napanee. The old Macpherson
place, with its lawn sloping down to the
pretty Napanee river, and its old-fashioned
rambling house, has been converted into
the rectory, and in it one may draw com-
parisons between the old ideas of beauty
and comfort, and that of the present, and
the comparison is not favorable to the
latter. The feature, however, was the re-
freshment room—the kitchen, with its
deep-set windows, and its vast fireplace,
wherein blazed logs, on quaint old dogs.
The crane was there, and a patch of plaster
to the right of the fire-place marked where
the oven had been walled up. Over the
fire-place hung a scythe, a rake, a saw, and
other implements of like nature, after the
manner of long ago, and the light came
from candles in brazen candle-sticks. Flags
were hung upon the walls, and furniture of
the olden-time completed the delightful ar-
rangement. * Needless to say that with a
thoughtful host and hostess, and in such
attractive surroundings that a very pleasant
evening was spent, a pleasure added to
greatly by the presence of the children of
the house.

Kingston News-Times.—Thursday evening
Canon and Mrs. Jarvis, Napanee, en-
tertained at an evening reception for the
delegates attending the convention and the
adult members of St. Mary Magdalene
church. The grounds were beautifully
decorated with Chinese lanterns. Canon
and Mrs. Jarvis received the guests in the
hallway and Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Smith in
the drawing room. During the evening
their children supplied the music playing
both violin and piano. The old-fashioned
dining room was artistically draped with
gay colored bunting and flags. In the cen-
tre of the table stood a huge basket of roses.
The refreshments were handed around by
several young people. Bishop and Mrs.
Mills and Mrs. Smith were the guests of
Canon and Mrs. Jarvis during their stay
in Napanee.

A. S. Kimmerly has just to hand a car
of specially selected Seed Corn, Mammoth
Southern Sweet and Early Leaming. 10
lbs pan dried rolled oats 25c. A car of
cracked Corn and Oat Feed \$20 a ton. I
keep the whitest shorts in town at the low-
est prices. Try our celebrated 25c Tea. 3
lbs. Washing Soda 50c.

POTATO BUGS COMING.

But we have received a fresh sup-
ply of Lewis Berger's Pure Paris
Green [made in England] in ad-
vance, to give him a deadly recep-
tion. Put up in 1 lb. Tins, at The
Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

The Average Storm Wave.

The average storm wave is thirty
feet in height. The highest storm waves
ever measured were between forty-four
and forty-eight feet high. The gigantic
force of storm waves is shown by the
fact that at Skerryvore lighthouse, off
the west coast of Scotland, a mass of
rock weighing five and a half tons was
once hurled to a height of seventy-two
feet above the sea level, while a mass
weighing thirteen and a half tons was
torn from a cliff seventy-four feet high.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bear the
Signature
of Chat H. Fletcher

THE USE OF

Best Canvas, best Felt, best Silesia, best Haircloth, best Wool Shoulder-pads, best Stays.

The whole well tacked, stayed, and moulded to fit the form and cut in the latest style.

It is These Qualities

which give clothes made by Walters a reputation for comfort style and wear.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Fishing Tackle.

We carry a full line of poles, reels lines, hooks, trolling spoons, phantom minnows &c. cheap at, GREY LION HARDWARE.

A NAP AFTER A MEAL

ONE OF THE BEST ITEMS IN THE LIST OF LIFE PRESERVERS.

The Postprandial Restful Doze Is an Aid to Good Health and More In Accord With Physiological Requirements Than Exercise.

The majority of people take a meal of some kind between the hours of 12 and 2 daily, says a physician. With a number of persons this meal assumes the form of a substantial dinner, while with others it amounts to nothing more than a light luncheon. In either case, however, the repast requires to be digested, and this necessitates some modification of the activities of the brain, since neither that organ nor those concerned in the processes of digestion are capable of good work when an attempt is made to put forth their energies simultaneously.

The exceedingly complex processes of digestion and assimilation whereby dead animal and vegetable matters are transformed into living human tissues demand for their rapid and healthy performance an increased circulation of blood in the stomach and ancillary organs as well as a concentration of nervous energy in the same region. Now, increase of circulation in one organ or set of organs entails a diminution in the others. Consequently the supply of blood to the brain is curtailed immediately after a meal has been eaten, and since the blood is the life the higher functions of that great organ are performed only with difficulty if at all.

A tendency to drowsiness, confusion of thought and inability to make any great mental effort are among the results of a diminished cerebral circulation. These feelings are, therefore, experienced by most persons after a meal, and they are the more pronounced in proportion to the greater amount of digestive energy expended.

Since brain work of good quality cannot be produced while the processes of digestion are in active operation it is wise not to attempt it. It is never prudent to thwart the beneficial intentions of nature. Many persons struggle against the mental and physical

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,

Madill Bros.**NAPANEE.****NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

Most people will be figuring on holidays now and will require something needful for this annual occasion, this enterprising and popular store leads the way and has something to announce to those intending Holiday going, this store is filled with the things you need. If you intend participating in the scenery at the lakes or at the sea shore, we are prepared with an array of the most desirable merchandise, including the Ready-to-Wear Shirt-Waist Suits, silk, muslin and organdy waists, underskirts, Dress skirts, in fact, all the needy summer wearing apparel. Dress muslins, Linen suitings, Jap, Pongee and Tamoline silks, Collars, Belts, Ties, Hose, etc., everything most Suited for the Holiday goer. See our immense stock and be prepared for the near future.

READY-TO-WEAR SECTION.

5 only Ladies Lustre Shirt Waist Suits in black and navy, with Pleated waist and skirt, splendidly made, latest cut, button trimming Holiday going price..... \$7.50 each.

Ladies Silk Waists in Jap, Tamoline, Louisienne and Taffetta. These waists are the newest and very desirable for hot weather. Holiday going prices..... \$2.35 to 5.50.

READY-TO-WEAR SECTION.

16 only, Ladies Dress Skirts, included in this sample lot are Lustres, Cheviots, Homespuns and Box Cloths, made with Pleats, Strappings and Stitching Holiday going prices \$2.00 to 3.50.

Ladies white muslin and organdy waists in dainty fine materials, just the thing for camping etc. All this seasons cut. Holiday going prices.... 50c to \$3.50.

Saturday Specials

New items of interest for Saturday morning.

A Limited quantity of Ladies Fancy Collar Forms. These Forms are trimmed with a Guimp edging in a good array of colors

Saturday morning 15 cents each.

65 only Umbrellas with steel rods, bulb runners and Gloria cover. Very suitable for sunshine or rain, an excellent array of fancy handles, this is something everybody wants for the holidays.

Saturday 89 cents each.

SMALLWEAR SECTION.

Ladies summer Percale Corsets. All sizes, something needful for hot weather, price... 50c. pair.

Ladies tape girdles all sizes, etc., etc., etc.,..... 35c. pair.

Ladies Lisle, Taffetta and Silk Gloves, white, black, champagne and grey. Holiday going prices..... 15c. to 75c. pair.

Ladies fancy lace hose black and fawn. Holiday going prices..... 25c to 60c pair.

Ladies Silk Plat. 75c & \$1.00

WASH GOODS SECTION.

Shirt waist suit linens in fine, medium, and heavy weaves, very suited for camping, travelling, etc, Holiday going prices

25c to 75c yd.

Dress muslins, cotton voiles, chambrys, vestings, batice, mersilda, etc. etc. all very appropriate for the summer season. Holiday going prices

amount or digestive energy expended. Since brain work of good quality cannot be produced while the processes of digestion are in active operation it is wise not to attempt it. It is never prudent to thwart the beneficial intentions of nature. Many persons struggle against the mental and physical lethargy that accompany the earlier stages of the digestive act, apparently under the delusion that all time given to the important business of building up and repairing their tissues is time wasted. So far from this being the case, a well spent postprandial interval tends to the preservation and prolongation of life.

If a tendency to drowsiness is felt sleep should be allowed to prevail, for the proverbial "forty winks" is justified by science. A ten or fifteen minutes' nap after a meal, curiously enough, will enable many a brain worker to arise refreshed who might have spent an hour or two in a vain and mentally confused struggle against the "drowsy god." A cup of tea or coffee about an hour after a light luncheon will facilitate and expedite the last stages of gastric digestion and so assist in the rapid re-establishment of mental vigor and clearness of mind.

There are some persons who instead of resting after luncheon or early dinner take some form of exercise, such as walking or cycling. If the meal has been at all substantial muscular exercise must tend to retard and weaken digestion by withdrawing a certain modicum of nerve energy to the lower limbs and the centers which govern their movements and diminishing the circulation in the alimentary canal by increasing it in the legs and arms. Unless their digestive powers are very keen people who take active exercise after food find that the process of digestion is thereby only prolonged.

On many grounds rest after food is more in accordance with physiological requirements than exercise, and the afternoon nap, so scoffed at by the heedless, is a measure to be not only defended but recommended. It is a practice beneficial not only to digestion, but to many of the other functions of the body. Rest is the quieting needful in this restless age, and it is never so necessary as in the small hours of the afternoon.

Among the many generally unsuspected benefits conferred on the post meridian sleeper rest of the heart and systemic circulation must be placed in the front rank. Now, the more rest, within the limits of health, the heart is able to obtain the more efficiently and the longer will it continue to carry on its work, for the heart is, with most people, a much overworked organ and any indulgence given it will be repaid several times over.

Another very important organ which obtains a much-needed rest during the afternoon nap is the eye. There is no reason why people should be constantly laying waste the powers of the organ of vision, the optic nerve and the visual centers of the brain itself by continual gazing at whatever trivial objects chance to present themselves within the field of vision. Even the most casual of "things seen" entails an expenditure of nerve energy, and an adjustment of accommodation, wear and tear of the exceedingly fine and complex ocular mechanism and a corresponding exhaustion of the nerve cells constituting the visual centers of the brain, all of which must tend ultimately to curtail the period during which the visual sense should be at its best.—London Chronicle.

Happiness In Work.

Ruskin says three things are necessary to happiness in work: A fitness for it, must not do too much of it and must have some consciousness of success.

Monday going prices..... **15c. to 75c. pair.**

Ladies fancy lace hose black and fawn.
Holiday going prices..... **25c to 60c pair.**

Ladies Silk Plated hose black..... **75c & \$1.00.**

Dress muslins, cotton voiles, chambrys, vestings, batice, mersilda, etc. etc. all very appropriate for the summer season. Holiday going prices

7½c. to 75c yd.

Carpet and Housefurnishing Section.

This the Ideal Department for richness and beauty, everywhere is beautifying, the constant activity of the Carpet Department, is the inspiration of low prices. In this excellent and modern section our business expectation have far reached our previous record. Here are to be found only carpets, of the most select grade, rugs, oil cloths, linoleums, draperies, curtain muslins, lace tapestry and chenille curtains, all of which our entire stock is one of newness.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

COMING the Particular Man's Hair Bothers the Barber.

"Do you know, one of the most difficult things in this business," said the barber as he ran the comb through the hairbrush, "is in the matter of combing a customer's hair? It is a rather singular fact that you will find few barbers who have succeeded in solving the problem of combing a customer's hair just as he wants it, no matter how long the man may have been a patron of his chair. Of course there are a few exceptions to this rule. There are a few men in the world who do not care whether their hair is combed at all. With this class of men, of course it doesn't make much difference how the barber combs the hair. But at least ninety out of every hundred men who patronize barber shops are very particular about the way you comb their hair unless you have inspired them with an extraordinary confidence. Unless, in fact, they have a better opinion of the barber's judgment than they have of their own, the barber will miss the mark when he comes to put the finishing touches on the hair. The reason for this is not at all another matter of vanity. There are a great many men whose locks are completely dressed by a change in the way the hair is combed. Take the man, for instance, who is in the habit of parting his hair on the side, and part it in the middle, or the man who is in the habit of combing his hair down and parting it on one side. Suppose you reach or pompadour the hair can you not see what changes would follow in the general appearance of the man? This has much to do with making the combing of a man's hair a matter of much difficulty, and I do not exaggerate when I say it is one of the barber's hardest tasks."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians or the like. The "Hall's Catarrh Cure" will do as well as any other ointment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation,

The Prentiss Boys Grand Lodge will meet at Stetts next year.

Get your clothes cleaned and pressed properly, by Stockwell, Henderson & Co., Agency at THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP Tel. 89. No express charges.

F. Chinneck is now an issuer of Marriage Licenses, and can fit you out with ring and papers, all of which will be strictly confidential.

27b F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Hot weather, we will have the warmest in years. Keep your butter, milk and lambs in one of our refrigerators.

BOYLE & SON.

LONDON AND NORTH OXFORD RETURN LIBERALS.

The result of election in London following upon the acceptance by Hon. Charles S. Hyman of the portfolio of Public Works in the Dominion Government, and in North Oxford, where the death of Hon. James Sutherland left a vacant seat, was a distinct triumph for the Laurier Government. Mr. Hyman who secured but 21 of a majority in the general election in November, held the seat by 329. In North Oxford Mr. George Smith, the Liberal candidate, had a majority of 319. This is a great reduction from the 1,502 majority given for the late Mr. Sutherland in November, but it is well-known, not only in North Oxford but in the country at large, that hundreds of Conservatives voted for Mr. Sutherland on personal grounds. The Provincial election in January last, when Col. Munro defeated Mr. Butler by 307, is a far better indication of party strength in North Oxford than the returns in Mr. Sutherland's contest.

The bye-elections were regarded upon both sides of politics as a straight test of public opinion in respect to the Northwest autonomy bills. Toward the close of the contest the constitutional issue was largely obscured, and most incendiary race and creed appeals were made to the electors of both constituencies by the Tory campaigners.

Big Clearing Up Sale.

In order to reduce our large stock of china, crockery and glass wear we have decided to put on a big clearing up sale at discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. This is a genuine Discount Sale as we are determined to reduce our large stocks if big discounts will do it. Commencing Saturday April 1st and continue until the stock is greatly reduced. Terms are strictly cash.

THE COXALL CO.

E. LOYST has a large stock of Flour. All kinds of feed, such as gluten meal, corn meal, royal corn and oat feed. Everything in the feed line. Coal oil, salt, pressed hay, good 25c tea. Everything at lowest prices at E. Loyst's. Highest prices, cash or trade, for eggs. A large supply of Seed Buckwheat and Rock Salt.

Perfectly Obvious.

"Why do you permit the attentions of Cholly Saphed while Jack is in Europe?"

"What a simple question!"

"Oh, is it?"

"Since I permit Cholly's attentions while Jack is in Europe because Jack is in Europe."

As pride is sometimes hid under humility, idleness is often covered by turbulence and hurry. Johnson.

PAUL

Can please you in Hammocks, Tennis Raquets and Balls, Croquet Sets, Base Ball Supplies, Fishing Tackle.

Books, Stationery and Japanese Goods of Every Description.

—
OVER 400 VARIETIES OF

Souvenir Post Cards
TO CHOOSE FROM.

—
Get a Japanese Umbrella for 10 Cents, at

PAUL'S.

THE JAPANESE STORE.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.